

private initiative to supply it, without what they demand, a direct subsidy from the Government.

Mr. President, I tell no new story when I recite here that in 1846 American ships carried 87.1 per cent of our imports and 76.1 per cent of our exports, and that American ships carried in 1846, 81.7 per cent of the combined imports and exports of this country. Up to 1860 that percentage was on imports 63 per cent, on exports 69 per cent, on both combined, exports and imports, 66.5 per cent. Beginning with 1861 American ships carried 65.2 per cent of all our exports and imports, and by 1875 they had fallen to 26.2 per cent. Beginning with 1876 the percentage of our commerce, exports and imports, carried by American ships was 27.7 per cent. By 1890 that had fallen to 12.8 per cent. By 1901 American ships were carrying only 8.1 per cent of the exports and imports of the United States, and to-day it is less than 5 per cent.

Have we done nothing to encourage the building of an American merchant marine? We have passed laws exempting from tariff duties the materials and supplies entering into ships built here. We have passed a law, in 1912, allowing the purchase of ships in any markets of the world, to be registered under our flag. We have in various ways endeavored to foster and encourage the building of ships and the establishment of a merchant marine in this country. Yet the situation to-day is that we are utterly helpless at a time when our producers are struggling to get our products into market. We are utterly dependent upon foreigners for the supply of the carriers of the products of farm and factory and mine in this country to the markets where they are in demand and much needed.

That is the situation; and, Senators, will you do nothing to unchain the commerce of the United States? Will you absolutely confess your dependence upon foreign merchant vessels, your absolute dependence upon your foreign competitors in all the markets at a time when we are in sore need of the relief which the establishment even of a beginning of a merchant marine would bring to our people?

Mr. President, it has been urged here as an argument against this bill that the appropriation would be a mere bagatelle; that it would amount to nothing. The Senator from Michigan [Mr. SMITH] to-day said instead of a mountain a mouse would be the result, and all sorts of ridicule has been endeavored to be thrown upon this proposition because it was said it would accomplish nothing on account of the small number of vessels it would provide. And yet in the face of that we find active, open opposition against this measure by the people whose special business it would affect. From Maine to Washington they are down here endeavoring to impress upon Senators in every way in their power the advisability of defeating this bill. These people are to-day combined in a conspiracy to lay tribute upon the manufacturers, upon the farmers, and upon the producers of this country to their heart's content. They are the people who are opposing this measure; and in the next breath they say, "If you pass the bill, it will accomplish nothing of any consequence." They are the people who, on the other hand, say, "We can not put our vessels under the American flag; it costs from 5 to 10 per cent more per annum to operate vessels under the American flag than under a foreign flag"; and they say, "We can not afford it, because there is no profit in the business." They say, "You are wasting the Government's money when you provide for this enterprise, because you will lose that money; there is absolutely no profit in shipping to-day, and you must provide a subsidy if you want to build up a merchant marine for the United States."

I am prepared to show by the authority of those people, by their reports officially made, that practically every line of ships in this country and abroad is making from 20 to 300 per cent upon the capital invested in the business. In this very document is the statement, which has not been questioned by a single opponent of this measure—and I have stated and I reiterate it because it is the truth that—

The shipping business is one of the most profitable in the world. Special Diplomatic and Consular Reports, page 39, says: "The White Star Line in 1910 earned a net profit of £540,000 on a capital of £750,000 after writing off £370,016 for depreciation. A dividend of 30 per cent was paid in that year."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Florida will suspend for a few moments until order is restored in the Chamber.

Mr. FLETCHER. If Senators do not want to hear me, I ask them to go outside.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senators will please cease conversation on the floor of the Senate. Let there be order.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, there are a great many of us who want to hear what the Senator from Florida is saying, and we should be permitted to hear him without interruption by those in the rear of the Chamber.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Chair must insist that Senators cease conversation on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. FLETCHER. To continue the reading of this document, it is shown that—

The Holland Amerika Line earned about 50 per cent net on its capital during the fiscal year of 1913. The Hamburg-American Line earned about 30 per cent net during its fiscal year of 1913. These are only a few specific instances of steamship-line earnings. They are not at all unusual, but are the regular thing in the shipping business.

F. E. Dixon & Co., of London, who own and operate a large fleet of "tramp" freighters, showed earnings of about 50 per cent net last year, which proves that steamship earnings are large in the irregular services as well as in the regular lines.

Do you suppose these gentlemen want that business interfered with? Do you suppose they will ever allow any independent line to be established in this country to compete with them? Do you suppose that they would welcome the beginning of the establishment of a line that might interfere with the profits they are making? I think not.

That is the situation. These are the gentlemen who say that the Government would sink its money if it went into this venture, although they are making from 20 to 300 per cent per annum in the business year after year; yet they say the Government would waste the people's money if it undertook to establish a line and operate it. These are the gentlemen who do not want competition; these are the gentleman who are willing to spend their time and their money and their energy in employing special agents, lawyers, and what not, to come here to Washington to break down what they regard as the only practicable and feasible opposition that they are likely to have. That is the situation. Do you want to yield to them? If you want to do that, you want to fasten further the chains of this tax burden upon the commerce of the United States. You gentlemen who do that take that responsibility. Thank God, it will not rest on my shoulders.

Mr. President, I move that the Senate adjourn.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I intended to make the motion myself, and I hope it will be adopted.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Florida, that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 6 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m., Monday, February 1, 1915) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, February 2, 1915, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, February 1, 1915.

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. Henry N. Couden, D. D., offered the following prayer:

O Lord God of hosts, humbly we bow in Thy holy presence and wait upon Thy blessing that with clear perceptions, honesty of purpose, high and noble convictions we may meet the new duties of the new day in a faithful service to Thee and our fellow men, and thus merit Thy praise and those whom we serve. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

### THE JOURNAL.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of Saturday, January 30, 1915.

The Clerk read the Journal.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday was approved.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the Journal of the proceedings of Sunday, January 31, 1915.

The Journal of the proceedings of Sunday was read and approved.

### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled bill of the following title:

S. 6839. An act extending the time for completion of the bridge across the Delaware River authorized by an act entitled "An act to authorize the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. and the Pennsylvania & Newark Railroad Co., or their successors, to construct, maintain, and operate bridge across the Delaware River," approved the 24th day of August, 1912.

### CALENDAR FOR UNANIMOUS CONSENT.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bills on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent.

BRIDGE ACROSS ST. LOUIS RIVER BETWEEN WISCONSIN AND MINNESOTA.

The first business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 17762) to authorize the Interstate Transfer

Railway Co. to construct a bridge across the St. Louis River between the States of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MILLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that this bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 15727) authorizing the county of St. Louis to construct a bridge across the St. Louis River between Minnesota and Wisconsin.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to pass the bill over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### CLAIMS OF UNITED STATES AGAINST STATE OF TENNESSEE.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was Senate joint resolution 65, to amend Senate joint resolution 34, approved May 12, 1898, entitled "Joint resolution providing for the adjustment of certain claims of the United States against the State of Tennessee and certain claims against the United States."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects, and the resolution is stricken from the calendar.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman if he will withhold his objection for a moment.

Mr. MANN. Certainly. I will reserve the objection.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, I want to state that I have been to the Department of Justice and I have talked with the Attorney General with regard to this matter. The subject matter of the resolution is not before the department in any way except in a preliminary way. There are a great many papers there in respect to this matter, but nothing as to the merits or the rights of the parties to the controversy. The department is perfectly willing to submit to any Member of Congress or to Congress the statements of facts that they have, or rather a history of the matter so far. I think this form of resolution proposing that this commission, composed of three Cabinet officers, meet with the commission from the State of Tennessee and report on the matter without regard to the question of loyalty ought to meet with the approval of the House, because it leaves the matter to be determined at last by the Congress in all of its phases. It amounts to nothing more than a report similar to a report in chancery as to the facts in regard to the equities in a case. Then the matters can be determined by Congress when they come up on the report of this commission.

Mr. HULL. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Judge Houston, advises me, as he does the House, that he has conferred with the Department of Justice relative to the status of this matter, as it is pending before the department. I regret that it seems impossible to have this information properly assorted and compiled and assembled up to this time by the Department of Justice in such manner as will be satisfactory to the desires and the requests of some gentlemen in the House.

It looks as though the Department of Justice may not be able to do this within any particular time. They might or they might not. I do not know from the conversation of my colleague with the Attorney General as to when they might be able to do this. That leaves the matter before the House for the present as it came before the House in the beginning, and that is something like this: In 1898 this resolution was first introduced, and not in 1868, as my friend from Illinois, Mr. MANN, understood. There were three meetings of this commission with the representatives of the State of Tennessee, and on each occasion the representatives of the Government being very greatly rushed with their own departmental affairs, suggested this question of loyalty, and the matters were not gone into. They have not been brought up for some few years at all. There has been no meeting for some time, at least during this administration. It was the intention of the representatives of the State of Tennessee, according to information given to me by them, that the facts in support of the Government's claims on the one hand and the facts in support of the claims of the State of Tennessee on the other would be assembled and presented in an orderly manner, and that the conclusions of the representatives of the State and the Government would be reported to Congress. Whether they agreed in their conclusions on the merits or items, irrespective of the question of

loyalty, or whether they disagreed, their conclusions would be presented with the question of loyalty remaining open for Congress to pass upon.

If Congress should decide that disloyalty was to bar the claims of Tennessee in the event that the commission has favorably agreed upon the merits of the claims, or any portion of them, then the claims would go out. If it should agree, as the courts have often held, that it was not a bar, then the report of this commission would be so elaborate and so well arranged as to enable Congress to act either favorably or adversely on the items as a whole, or any portion of the items, either as to the claims of the Government or of the State of Tennessee. That is the situation. It seems to me that the Government would get relief much sooner if it were allowed to take this course. If gentlemen think that would not be true, but would prefer to allow the matter to remain in abeyance indefinitely, of course this resolution can be objected to and defeated.

Mr. MANN. Well, while it is true that under the terms of this resolution any settlement is not to be effective or final until approved by Congress, the resolution provides that the claims of the parties, respectively, shall be considered, adjusted, and settled on their merits, without regard to any question of loyalty or disloyalty. Just what that amounts to may be a question.

Some time ago I asked the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. Scott] to give some special attention to this bill, and he went to the Department of Justice to get information, and was refused any information at the department. It may be possible to obtain information, but there is not very much in the report, and unless we can get information from the department that has to deal with it, it does not seem to me that we ought to prejudge the case. That is practically what this resolution does.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. HOUSTON. I want to state to the gentleman from Illinois that I was informed by the Attorney General that no request for information has been refused in regard to this matter, either by himself or by his predecessor. He stated to me that he had asked his predecessor about this, and he stated that no request for information had been refused.

Mr. MANN. He is mistaken.

Mr. HOUSTON. Well, he does not understand that such a thing has been done; and if it has been done, it has not been with his knowledge or approval, because he states the fact that there is quite a history of the matter in the department there, but it would take a good deal of time to go into it, and, of course, he could get opportunity, but has not done it; and if it was desired, he would have the proper parties go through those papers and make a report. I speak of that in order to set the gentleman right, because the Attorney General so stated to me.

Mr. MANN. He may not have been informed. I did not say he was. It was not under the present Attorney General, I think, that the request was refused.

Mr. HOUSTON. This Attorney General asked his predecessor, who had no knowledge of any request having been made. Of course, that was a matter of memory with him. He said that, of course, he had no disposition to refuse any information he had.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] objects, and the bill is stricken from the calendar. The Clerk will report the next one.

#### PUBLIC BUILDING AT ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 18783) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building and site at St. Petersburg, Fla.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the limit of cost of the United States post-office building at St. Petersburg, Fla., be, and the same is hereby, increased from \$80,000 to \$115,000, of which not to exceed \$15,000 may be expended for additional land for the enlargement of the present site, payment for such additional land to be made from any sums heretofore appropriated for the construction of said building.

With a committee amendment as follows:

Amend., page 1, line 6, by striking out "\$15,000" and inserting "\$12,500."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. ANDERSON. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Minnesota rise?

Mr. ANDERSON. I was going to reserve the right to object, but I withdraw that.

The SPEAKER. This bill is on the Union Calendar.



Mr. CLARK of Florida. I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Speaker, to consider this bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK] asks unanimous consent to consider this bill in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CLARK of Florida, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the next one.

#### FREE TRANSPORTATION FOR MEMBERS OF POLICE AND FIRE DEPARTMENTS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 8847) amending paragraph 81 of the act creating a Public Utilities Commission.

The title of the bill was read.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I believe a bill of similar purport was under consideration some time ago, and on that occasion it was represented to the committee that the provisions of this bill were incorporated in the District of Columbia appropriation bill. I believe that was the representation of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PAGE]. If that is the fact, I can not see any reason for considering it now. I would like to inquire of some gentleman on the Committee on the District of Columbia—Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky, if he is here—as to whether that was not the statement made at the prior meeting of the committee.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. What was the gentleman's question?

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I will say that we have under consideration a bill, providing for granting to crossing policemen and members of the police force the right of free transportation on the street railways of the city of Washington. I direct the attention of the Chair to the fact that a similar bill was under consideration at a prior meeting, and at that time the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. PAGE] stated that the provisions of this bill were incorporated in the District of Columbia appropriation bill, and that there was no need of considering this bill. I would like to inquire about that.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Speaker, since the time to which the gentleman from Wisconsin refers I have looked up the District appropriation bill and find that it is not so broad as the House bill, better known as the Kahn bill, and I would really prefer to see the Kahn bill substituted for the Senate bill. That bill, I understand, is now before us, and I would prefer to have that adopted.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does the gentleman believe that the provisions in the District of Columbia bill are not broad enough?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. No; not as broad as this.

Mr. STAFFORD. I ask, Mr. Speaker, that the bill be reported. It has not been reported yet.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc., That paragraph 81 of section 8 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1913, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1913, be, and the same hereby is, amended to read as follows:*

*"Provided, That all street railroads in the District of Columbia be, and are hereby, authorized and required to grant free transportation to members of the fire department of the District of Columbia, members of the Metropolitan police department, and special officers of said department, when said members and officers are in uniform.*

With committee amendments, as follows:

Amend, page 2, line 3, by striking out the words "special officers" and inserting "crossing policemen."

In line 4 insert after the word "department" the words "and members of the park police force."

And after the word "uniform," in line 5, insert the following: "However, before any of said officers herein mentioned shall receive free transportation as herein provided for he shall file with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia an affidavit to the effect that he has not, since the date of this report (July 11, 1914), and will not thereafter pay to any person anything for services in the preparation or passage of this bill."

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] know whether he wants to object or not?

Mr. STAFFORD. I believe the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] wishes to object.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman from Kentucky desire to have this last amendment made in the bill?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I believe it would be better.

Mr. MANN. How would a conductor of a street car know whether a member of the police force had filed an affidavit with the Commissioners of the District of Columbia?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I do not think that would be a pertinent question at all.

Mr. MANN. It may not be, but it seems to me a very pertinent question.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. It seems to me it does not come within the scope of the amendment proposed by the committee.

Mr. MANN. The bill provides that any member of the police force or fire department in uniform shall receive free transportation on the street cars, and then provides that no one of these members of the police force or fire department shall receive free transportation unless he has filed an affidavit with the District Commissioners.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Those who do file an affidavit may receive the free transportation.

Mr. MANN. But how will the conductor of a street car know whether he has filed an affidavit or not?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Oh, well, how would a conductor know he was a policeman or fireman?

Mr. MANN. He knows he is in uniform, and that is what he goes by.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The conductor could get a certificate from the commissioners stating that the proper affidavit had been made. The policeman would, of course, provide himself with such a certificate, particularly if he had once been denied a free ride by the conductor. Besides, the conductor must continue with all other people to observe the rule that he must know the law.

Mr. STAFFORD. Perhaps it is proposed to have them furnished with badges like those proposed in the newspapers for Members of Congress.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Oh, no. Under this provision no member of either of these forces entitled to this privilege would apply for free transportation unless he had made the required affidavit.

Mr. MANN. He is entitled to it if he appears on the street car in uniform, under the terms of the bill.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I take it for granted that the gentleman knows why this amendment was put on. In other words, when the bill for the benefit of the crossing policemen was up, something like a year and a half ago, a man who had never appeared before the committee in behalf of these people afterwards went around among them and collected from them something like \$5,000 for alleged services rendered, when he had rendered no service whatever, and this amendment is put upon this bill by the committee for the purpose of preventing a repetition of that kind of money-getting scheme.

Mr. MANN. I understand the purpose of the committee, which is a laudable purpose; but even if some member of the police force has contributed toward a fund to pay an attorney for drawing a bill, it may have been done through innocence or ignorance, and he ought not to be punished for that. But I do not see how the street car company or its officials can tell whether a member of the police force who appears in uniform has filed an affidavit with the commissioners.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I believe the gentleman from Illinois, however, will be compelled to admit that this amendment will do no harm, if it may not do any good.

Mr. MANN. I think it might do very much harm. It might raise conflicts right along. The street car company might claim that before any policeman in uniform was entitled to receive free transportation he would have to produce evidence that he had filed an affidavit with the commissioners. Now, it seems to me that the provisions in the amendment to the District bill are far better than the terms of this bill as it stands, with this proposed amendment to it.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. This amendment is intended to protect these people, who are in the laboring class, and I believe it does protect them, and I hope the gentleman will not object to it on that account.

Mr. MANN. I am going to object to it on that account.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Then there is no use for us to argue it at all. The gentleman might just as well have objected at first.

Mr. MANN. I thought possibly the gentleman would yield, having accomplished his purpose.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I object.

#### ISLAND IN THE COOSA RIVER, ALA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 17330) to authorize the sale and disposal of an island in the Coosa River in the State of Alabama.

The bill was read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That, with the assent of the Secretary of War, that certain island in Coosa River, St. Clair County, Ala., known as Rock Island and described upon the official plat of survey as lot 1, section 24, township 14 south, range 5 east, and lot 1, section 19, township 14 south, range 6 east, Huntsville meridian, containing 2.55 acres, may be restored to entry and the same may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior under existing laws: *Provided*, That the aforesaid land shall forever be and remain subject to the right of the United States to overflow the same or any part thereof in the improvement and development of navigation on the Coosa River; and no claim or right to compensation shall accrue from the overflowing of said land on account of said work of improvement: *Provided further*, That in any patent that the Secretary of the Interior may issue for said land the right to overflow without liability for damage shall be expressly reserved to the United States.

With the following committee amendments:

After the word "and," in line 10, strike out the words "the same may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior under existing laws" and insert the following: "That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized, in his discretion, to sell and convey said land to the Rock Island Fishing and Hunting Club at \$1.25 per acre."

On page 2, after the word "States," in line 13, insert the following: "*Provided further*, That if said Rock Island Fishing and Hunting Club should at any time use or attempt to use said tract of land for any other purpose than that of recreation or club purposes, or should attempt to sell, lease, or convey said tract the said land shall revert to the United States."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, I think the gentleman ought to explain this bill.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, the purpose of this bill is to allow the sale of 2.55 acres of land, it being a little island in the Coosa River in Alabama. It reserves all flowage and navigation rights, if any there be. It is recommended by both the Interior and the War Departments, and it contains a reversionary clause, so that if the island is not used for the purposes designated it will revert to the United States.

I am told by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], and the report shows, that this island is used as a kind of rendezvous for lawbreakers, and it really would be an advantage to the local community and the law-abiding citizens there if some legitimate use could be made of the island. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. GRAHAM] has made quite an extended investigation about it, as did the committee, and we were all of the opinion that the island had no other use, and that it would be proper and right that this club have the right to buy it.

Mr. MANN. What is the island used for now?

Mr. FERRIS. It is not used for anything, as I understand it.

Mr. MANN. As I understand, the bill proposes to sell this island for something less than \$10. How much is it rented for now?

Mr. FERRIS. It is not rented at all, as I understand.

Mr. MANN. The report of the Secretary of War says that it is rented to this same club for \$31 a year.

Mr. FERRIS. The gentleman has read it more accurately than I have.

Mr. MANN. So that the gentleman's statement so far is a little inaccurate, when he says that it is now used by lawless persons. It is now rented to this same club for \$31 per annum, as appears at the top of page 3 of the report. Now it is proposed to sell the entire piece for less than \$10.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If the gentleman will allow me, I introduced the original bill, which provided that the island should be sold under existing law, which authorized the Secretary of the Interior to sell it at such price as he thought reasonable. The committee fixed the price at \$1.25 an acre. I have no desire to interfere with the committee amendment, but I am perfectly willing to leave the price to the Secretary of the Interior, as in the original bill, and let him fix a price that will be satisfactory to him.

The whole thing in a nutshell is this: This is a small rocky island in the Coosa River close to where a dam is proposed to be built, and when the dam is built this island will be entirely submerged. The island has no real value. It is good for a hunting and fishing club, and these men want to buy it for that purpose. The bill reserves all the Government's rights.

Mr. MANN. So far as I am concerned, I have no objection to selling the island. I asked simply for information as to why it was proposed to sell the land for \$5 when the Government is now getting a rent of \$31 a year for it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do not know why the committee fixed the price at \$1.25 an acre. I am willing, if the bill goes through, to leave it to the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. J. M. C. SMITH. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes.

Mr. J. M. C. SMITH. When this dam is constructed, if the title is in this hunting and fishing club, it will be entitled to compensation, will it not?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. No; the bill provides that it shall not receive any.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes.

Mr. McLAUGHLIN. The gentleman speaks about the Secretary of the Interior fixing the price, and also of selling it under existing law. Does not the existing law require that the land shall be advertised for sale and disposed of to the highest bidder?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I have no objection to that, because nobody will buy it except these gentlemen. There is nothing on it except an opportunity for these men to build a cabin there.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the first committee amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 1, line 10, strike out the words "the same may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior under existing laws" and insert in lieu thereof the following: "that the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is, authorized, in his discretion, to sell and convey said land to the Rock Island Fishing and Hunting Club at \$1.25 per acre."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, if this amendment is defeated, I shall offer an amendment to the original text of the bill, making it read "and the same may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Interior at such price as he may determine."

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. FERRIS. The committee has no objection to that, and I think perhaps it may be a better course to pursue.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois predicated his amendment on the assumption that this amendment would be voted down.

Mr. FERRIS. I understand that. Let me say a word. The gentleman from Illinois asked me a few moments ago a question, and I gave him some information that was not quite correct. He had read with greater care the letter from the department than I had, and I had still in my recollection what was said about it in committee and also the War Department report. I find in the letter of Secretary Garrison the following:

The primary object of this bill, H. R. 17330, is to confer on the Secretary of the Interior the power and authority, with the consent of the Secretary of War, to dispose of the island under existing land laws, with the express reservation that the premises shall forever remain subject to the right of the United States to overflow all or any part of it in the improvement and development of navigation on Coosa River, and that no liability for damage on account of such flooding shall rest against the United States.

Before the present tenancy was established the island was a source of considerable trouble, being a resort for squatters and lawbreakers, who carried on various evil practices in defiance of the local authorities, more than one murder having been committed there. The proposed legislation is in line with the department's policy in such cases, similar acts having been passed with respect to reserved lands on the upper Mississippi River.

The bill, in my judgment, makes ample provision for safeguarding the interests of the United States, and I see no objection to the favorable consideration of the measure.

I read that simply in justification of the answer I gave the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman remembered a part of the report but not the balance, which is natural.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that the gentleman from Illinois offer a substitute for the committee amendment.

Mr. MANN. The committee amendment is to strike out and insert, and that can not be amended.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask that the committee amendment be disagreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the committee amendment was rejected.

Mr. MANN. Now, Mr. Speaker, I move, in line 1, page 2, to strike out the words "under existing laws" and insert "at such price as he may determine."

Mr. FERRIS. Just a moment before the vote is taken, Mr. Speaker. I am in favor of the gentleman's amendment. I want to say that the thought of the committee was that if we left the language as it was it would not go quite as gentlemen thought it would, and the committee has adopted a plan, and I think a wise one, that no Government land shall be granted without any charge being made for it, even if it was land suitable for a gratuity, and we have tried to maintain that



policy, which would result in getting \$1.25 per acre. With that explanation I ask for a vote.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois.

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read the following committee amendment:

On page 2, after the words "United States," in line 13, insert the following:

"Provided further, That if said Rock Island Fishing and Hunting Club should at any time use or attempt to use said tract of land for any other purpose than that of recreation or club purposes, or should attempt to sell, lease, or convey said tract the said land shall revert to the United States."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. FERRIS, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### HOURLY OF MEETING TO-MORROW.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet at 11 o'clock a. m. to-morrow. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

#### AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 8960) incorporating the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

The Clerk read the title to the bill.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I desire to reserve a right to object. I have read the bill, but I will reserve the objection if the gentleman from Texas wishes to make a statement.

Mr. SLAYDEN. If the gentleman from Georgia is inclined to persist in the objection, it is useless to consume the time.

Mr. BARTLETT. I want to reserve the right to object, and if the gentleman from Texas will state the reasons for the bill I may not make the objection.

Mr. SLAYDEN. I will make a brief statement, Mr. Speaker. This is a bill which proposes to authorize a national charter for an association of gentlemen who are interested in arts and in letters. It is a purely educational institution. It was not the purpose of these gentlemen who propose to thus associate themselves to make money or to indulge in any propaganda except that for better art and superior education. The names of the incorporators would convince any man of that, I think. Among other gentlemen who are associated with it is the President of the United States, from whom I have a letter in my hand at the present moment asking me to do what I could to secure the passage of this bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SLAYDEN. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman inform the committee why the West, which claims to have some literary men, has been so completely ignored in the list of members, only two from that section being included, one of whom I believe has since died, Mr. John Muir? The other westerner is Mr. James Whitcomb Reilly. We from the West or the Middle West know of many as equally illustrious literateurs as those included in the list. Why should these 48 gentlemen include only those who live on the Atlantic seaboard?

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, the explanation of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SLAYDEN] shows that this bill is not properly upon this calendar. I understand that he expects to call it up later under a motion to suspend the rules, and thus give the House an opportunity to debate it. Therefore I think he ought not to take up time now. Otherwise I feel inclined to object.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman object?

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri objects, and the bill is stricken from the calendar.

#### ADDITIONAL LAND DISTRICT IN ARIZONA.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 2548) to create an additional land district in the State of Arizona.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects, and the bill is stricken from the calendar.

#### FORT ASSINIBOINE MILITARY RESERVATION.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (S. 655) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior

to survey the lands of the abandoned Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation and open the same to settlement.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish to inquire of the gentleman most interested in this bill the reason why the committee went contrary to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior in listing as agricultural land open for settlement such land as contained 50,000 feet of merchantable timber—

Mr. MANN. Fifty-five million feet.

Mr. STOUT. Mr. Speaker, there simply had to be a line of demarcation fixed some place, and the gentleman, being acquainted with timberlands, understands that it is considered more valuable for timber than agricultural purposes when a 40-acre tract contains in excess of 50,000 feet.

Mr. STAFFORD. I think, with the Secretary, that when a 40-acre tract of land contains 50,000 feet of merchantable timber it is more timber than agricultural land, and should be included as timberland.

Mr. STOUT. I will simply say that we had to make the line some place—twenty-five, thirty, forty, or fifty thousand. The committee acted on its best judgment, and thought this was fair. I think, if the gentleman is thoroughly acquainted with timberland, he will realize that a 40-acre tract containing no more than 50,000 feet is not very valuable for timber.

Mr. STAFFORD. Fifty thousand feet of merchantable timber, not 50,000 feet of timber.

Mr. STOUT. I understand.

Mr. STAFFORD. The difference between a 40-acre tract containing 50,000 feet of timber and 50,000 feet of merchantable timber is very great.

Mr. STOUT. I will say to the gentleman that I would have no objection to changing it to 30,000 feet, but the committee got such information as it was able to gather on the subject and decided on 50,000 feet.

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. FALCONER. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. Yes.

Mr. FALCONER. Fifty thousand feet of timber on a 40-acre tract will be worth about how much in the State of Montana—\$50?

Mr. STOUT. Fifty dollars.

Mr. FALCONER. When land is not worth more than \$1.25 an acre for agricultural purposes it is not worth very much.

Mr. STOUT. We went into that matter and it seemed to be entirely fair.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the report shows, I believe, that there are 55,000,000 feet of good timber which could be cut off this military reservation and which under the terms of this bill will be given away.

Mr. STOUT. I do not so understand it.

Mr. MANN. What will become of it?

Mr. STOUT. Well, it is all scattered, I will say to the gentleman, and no one claims it contains sufficient to make it valuable for its timber. There are 168,000 acres of land, I believe, in the reservation.

Mr. MANN. It is not generally scattered all over the whole land.

Small portions of the mountains are well wooded; that there are probably 55,000,000 feet of good timber—pine and fir—which could be cut from the military reservation.

I read from the report of the Secretary of the Interior. If there were 55,000,000 feet scattered over the entire area, that would be a different proposition.

Mr. STOUT. Well, I will say that provision reserving all containing 50,000 feet of merchantable timber to the 40-acre tract, it seems to me, would be sufficient to prevent the giving away of any valuable timber.

Mr. MANN. Well, where is that reservation?

Mr. STOUT. In the northeastern part of the State.

Mr. MANN. Where is the reservation the gentleman speaks of in the bill?

Mr. STOUT. In section 2, on page 2:

And in making such classification all lands susceptible of cultivation that do not contain in excess of 50,000 feet of merchantable timber to the 40-acre tract shall be classified as agricultural lands, and all lands containing in excess of 50,000 feet of merchantable timber to the 40-acre tract shall be classified as timberlands.

Mr. MANN. I understand that section. Now, is there any provision in the bill that reserves land classified as timberlands?

Mr. STOUT. It says on the same page, in section 3, further:

That lands classified as timberlands shall be disposed of under rules and regulations to be provided by the Secretary of the Interior, with the authority to dispose of the timber and land separately when deemed advisable.

Mr. MANN. What is the effect of the provision on page 6?—That for lands lost to the State because classified as coal or mineral indemnity may be taken as provided for in sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes.

Is that merely lieu-land selection?

Mr. STOUT. I so understand. I think that is what it refers to.

Mr. MANN. Could the State under the act go out and select other mineral lands?

Mr. STOUT. No; I think not.

Mr. MANN. Why not?

Mr. STOUT. That is not the law.

Mr. MANN. I do not remember whether there is any provision of the law—

Mr. STOUT. I have it here.

Mr. MANN. That may be. There is not very much information contained in the report on this bill or I would not seek to get this information now.

Mr. STOUT. I am very glad to give the gentleman the information. Here is the law, and if the gentleman will permit me I will read him the law. This is section 2275 of the Revised Statutes:

Where settlements, with a view to preemption, have been made before the survey of the lands in the field, which are found to have been made on sections 16 or 36, those sections shall be subject to the preemption claim of such settler; and if they, or either of them, have been or shall be reserved or pledged for the use of schools or colleges in the State or Territory in which the lands lie, other lands of like quantity are appropriated in lieu of such as may be patented by preceptors; and other lands are also appropriated to compensate deficiencies for school purposes, where sections 16 or 36 are fractional in quantity.

Mr. MANN. That does not answer the question I asked. Here is a provision that mineral lands shall be reserved and the State may select those lands if they desire to with a reservation to the Government of the minerals. Now, the gentleman proposed if they do not so desire they can go and make other selections of land. The inquiry I wanted to make of the gentleman was, Can they go and make other selections of land that have minerals?

Mr. STOUT. They can not.

Mr. MANN. Where is the law?

Mr. STOUT. I can not recall the section, but the State can not take mineral lands.

Mr. MANN. Well, I do not recollect; there may be a provision that in all lands which the State selects the minerals are reserved to the Government, although I do not recall such a provision.

Mr. STOUT. I do not recall the statute, but I certainly think they could not go and select other mineral lands unless the same restrictions were thrown around them.

Mr. MANN. I do not know; that would depend upon the law. They used to do it right along.

Mr. STOUT. They can not do it now, I feel quite sure.

Mr. MANN. I guess they could if there is not a reservation.

Mr. FERRIS. I think there is a reservation. Under the Pickett Act of June 25, 1910, the President is given authority to withdraw anything and everything that might have mineral value, and while, of course—

Mr. MANN. Of course, if it is withdrawn the State can not take it.

Mr. FERRIS. I think a good deal has been withdrawn.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object. In reference to these sections 16 and 36 I would like to ask the gentleman whether the United States in the original grant to the State an account was taken of sections 16 and 36 in the Indian reservations, and whether they were then given lieu lands therefor?

Mr. STOUT. No; I do not know.

Mr. LENROOT. Of course, if they were withdrawn it could not.

Mr. STOUT. That is the reason I assume they were not, certainly, or undoubtedly the department would have found that objection in the law; but that point has never occurred to me.

Mr. LENROOT. Of course, in some cases in reference to reservations that have been taken into consideration, I understand.

Mr. STOUT. I feel reasonably certain that is not the case, but I could not state positively.

Mr. LENROOT. Then I want to ask the gentleman another question, with reference to the sale of this timber. Under the language of the bill, does not the gentleman think the Secretary would be required to proceed at once with the sale of the timber upon this reservation?

Mr. STOUT. When deemed advisable. You will notice the last three words of that proviso.

Mr. LENROOT. That only relates to selling the timber and lands separately.

Mr. STOUT. Yes.

Mr. LENROOT. Does the gentleman think, in view of all the conditions, that it should be mandatory to sell this timber now?

Mr. STOUT. No; I do not. And if the gentleman thinks that would be the effect of that provision, I would be more than willing to have an amendment, although I do not think it is really important. There is comparatively little timber there.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman from Montana if he is a member of the Committee on Public Lands?

Mr. STOUT. Yes.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Is there immediate necessity for the passage of this bill?

Mr. STOUT. I will state to the gentleman that this is the urgency of it: This reservation has been abandoned for two or three years or longer. There are some old buildings there which were used by the soldiers, and which the State hopes to be able to take over under the provisions of this bill, with the 2,000 acres of land for which they paid \$2.50 an acre, and establish some sort of an industrial school, or make some use of the buildings there, which are now going to rack and ruin very rapidly.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. This emergency is such that it would bring this bill out of the committee ahead of four or five hundred other bills?

Mr. STOUT. This bill has been in the committee a long while, if the gentleman pleases.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. The Committee on Public Lands have been engaged for a number of months on administration bills.

Mr. STOUT. This bill was on the Unanimous Consent Calendar last session.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, for one further query: The bill provides for the donation to the State not only of buildings on the former reservation, but 2,000 acres of land besides. What is the value of those buildings?

Mr. STOUT. Many of those buildings were built as far back as 30 years ago. They were very good buildings when they were constructed. They are rapidly disintegrating now, and unless the State gets charge of them and repairs the buildings and takes some steps to prevent the disintegration which is in progress there, in two or three years they will be absolutely worthless.

Mr. STAFFORD. I can realize that any building that is not used deteriorates rapidly. What did it cost to erect these buildings? I ask this in order to ascertain what we are giving to the State of Montana by this bill.

Mr. STOUT. Originally those buildings cost, I understand, several hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. STAFFORD. Are they of permanent construction, such as of stone and brick?

Mr. STOUT. Some of them are of brick and some of them are frame buildings, and, of course, the frame buildings are practically gone, but the brick buildings are, as I say, in a fair state of preservation, but absolutely worthless for any other purpose that the Government could possibly put them to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Suppose the State declines to accept these buildings for the purposes suggested in this bill. Then what becomes of the buildings and the use of them?

Mr. STOUT. I will say to the gentleman that the State has already passed a joint resolution providing for the taking over of these buildings in the event of the passage of this act. And I will state further that our State legislature is now in session, and if we could get this bill through at this session, in all probability we could get an appropriation through before the legislature adjourns.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is there any opposition in the State legislature to accepting these buildings for the purposes as stated in this bill?

Mr. STOUT. None whatever. I will say to the gentleman that I was a member of the legislature when that resolution was passed, and it was absolutely unanimous.

Mr. STAFFORD. Then, one further query as to the need of including 2,000 acres in the donation to the State for this purpose. Why so large a grant?

Mr. STOUT. Well, they are going to establish quite a large industrial school there, and it was felt that that was no more than ample.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, while this is a very important bill to be considered under unanimous consent, I do not think that I will object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?



Mr. BUTLER. Mr. Speaker, I feel like economizing for a few minutes, if I can. What will the Government get out of this? What advantage will it be to the Government?

Mr. STOUT. The Government gets the proceeds from the sale of this land.

Mr. BUTLER. I understand at \$2.50 an acre. But will it be worth any less next year?

Mr. STOUT. It will be worth much less by reason of the disintegration of the buildings, unless somebody steps in there. They are out on the naked plains, being swept by the winds, the doors are blowing off and the roofs caving in, and I think the gentleman can see that they are rapidly deteriorating in value.

Mr. BUTLER. Then I am through.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. This bill is on the Union Calendar.

Mr. STOUT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to consider the bill in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, it has not been reported as yet.

The SPEAKER. As soon as we get the consent, it will be reported. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the bill.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

An act (S. 655) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to survey the lands of the abandoned Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation and open the same to settlement.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to immediately cause to be surveyed all of the lands embraced within the limits of the abandoned Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation, in the State of Montana.

Sec. 2. That before said lands are opened to entry the Secretary of the Interior shall have said lands classified by an inspector or special agent of the Department of the Interior into four classes—first, agricultural lands; second, timberlands; third, coal lands; and fourth, mineral lands—and in making such classification all lands susceptible of cultivation that do not contain in excess of 50,000 feet of merchantable timber to the 40-acre tract shall be classified as agricultural lands, and all lands containing in excess of 50,000 feet of merchantable timber to the 40-acre tract shall be classified as timber lands.

Sec. 3. That when so classified, all of said lands classed as agricultural land shall be opened to settlement and entry under the homestead laws of the United States, but not to entry or location under sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided, however*, That the enlarged homestead act, approved February 19, 1909, shall not apply until six months after said land has been opened to settlement and entry as aforesaid: *And provided further*, That any rights which may have attached to any of said lands under any of the public-land laws of the United States prior to the passage of this act may be perfected and the lands so affected may be patented upon proof of compliance with the laws under which such rights so attached: *Provided further*, That lands classed as timberlands shall be disposed of under rules and regulations to be provided by the Secretary of the Interior with the authority to dispose of the timber and land separately when deemed advisable: *Provided further*, That the lands classed as coal lands shall be subject to disposition under the homestead laws, as herein provided for lands classed as agricultural, but those making entry of such lands must agree to a reservation to the United States of the coal deposits therein and of the right in the United States, or those claiming through the United States, to prospect for, mine, and remove the same, and such coal deposits shall be disposed of as provided by section 3 of the act of June 22, 1910 (36 Stats., p. 583), but no purchase of the coal deposits shall confer any right to the surface of the lands excepting such as is necessary to the mining and removal of the coal deposits: *Provided further*, That lands classed as mineral shall be disposed of under the mining laws.

Sec. 4. That entrymen upon said lands shall, in addition to the regular land-office fees, pay the sum of \$1.25 per acre for said land, such payments to be made as follows: Twenty-five cents per acre at the time of making entry and 25 cents per acre each and every year thereafter until the full sum of \$1.25 per acre shall have been paid: *Provided*, That for a period of six months subsequent to the date on which the lands are opened to settlement entrymen upon said lands shall, in addition to the regular land-office fees, pay the sum of \$2.50 per acre for said land, such payments to be made as follows: Fifty cents per acre at the time of making entry and 50 cents per acre each and every year thereafter until the full sum of \$2.50 per acre shall have been paid. In case any entryman fails to make annual payments, or any of them when due, all right in and to the lands covered by his entry shall cease; and any payments theretofore made shall be forfeited and the entry canceled, and the land shall be again subject to entry under the provisions of the homestead law at the price fixed therefor by the former entry; but in all cases the full amount of purchase money must be paid on or before the offer of final proof: *Provided, however*, That the commutation provision of the general homestead law shall be applicable to all persons making homestead entry on said land under the provisions of this act, save and excepting entries made hereunder in accordance with the provisions of the enlarged homestead act, approved February 19, 1909, which shall not be subject to commutation, but in instances where commutation is permissible hereunder, the entryman shall pay, in addition to the price fixed for entry, the sum of \$1.25 per acre, as consideration for the privilege.

Sec. 5. That this act shall not apply to an area of 2,000 acres embracing the Government buildings at Fort Assiniboine.

Sec. 6. That the Thirteenth Legislative Assembly of the State of Montana having enacted a law for the purpose of establishing an agricultural, manual training, or other educational or public institution upon the present site of Fort Assiniboine, Mont., duly approved by the governor of Montana, and to be in full force and effect after the 4th day of July, 1913, and upon the transfer to the State of Montana by the President of the United States of 2,000 acres of land, situate in said abandoned Fort Assiniboine Reservation and embracing the military buildings at said abandoned fort, except the guardhouse at said post; the President of the United States is hereby authorized and directed to transfer, grant, and set over to the State of Montana all

right, title, and interest of, in, and to the said 2,000 acres of land hereby reserved, embracing the buildings at Fort Assiniboine, except the guardhouse at said post, upon payment therefor by the State of Montana to the United States of the sum of \$2.50 per acre: *Provided*, That the State of Montana shall be required to make its selection of 2,000 acres within one year from the date of the passage of this act.

Sec. 7. That sections 16 and 36 of the land in each township within said abandoned Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation, except those portions thereof classified as coal or mineral lands, shall be reserved for the use of the common schools of the State of Montana, and are hereby granted to the State of Montana: *Provided*, That the State may, if it so elects within one year from the date of the passage of this act, accept, subject to the reservation in the United States of the coal deposits therein, the portion of said sections 16 and 36 classified as coal lands, in full satisfaction of the grant herein made for common schools: *Provided*, That for all lands lost to the State because classified as coal or mineral indemnity may be taken as provided for in sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes: *And provided*, That there is hereby reserved for homestead entry by Mary A. Herron, or her heirs, subject to the terms of this act, the following described land upon said reservations: Northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 28; west half of southeast quarter, northeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 21, township 32, range 15 east: *Provided further*, That in case of failure of Mary A. Herron, or her heirs, to make entry within six months from the date of the passage of this act the lands will become subject to settlement and entry in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this act, the price to be fixed by the period of entry reckoned from the date of the expiration of the reservation in favor of Mary A. Herron and her heirs.

Sec. 8. That the lands shall be opened to settlement and entry by proclamation of the President, which proclamation shall prescribe the manner in which the lands may be settled upon, occupied, and entered by persons entitled to make entry thereon; and no person shall be permitted to settle upon, occupy, or enter any of said land except as prescribed in said proclamation.

Sec. 9. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the survey and classification of said lands and for the expenses incident to their opening to settlement and entry, and for the care of said buildings.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Sec. 3. That when so classified, all of said lands classed as agricultural land shall be opened to settlement and entry under the homestead laws of the United States, but not to entry or location under sections 2306 and 2307 of the Revised Statutes: *Provided, however*, That the enlarged homestead act, approved February 19, 1909, shall not apply until six months after said land has been opened to settlement and entry as aforesaid: *And provided further*, That any rights which may have attached to any of said lands under any of the public-land laws of the United States prior to the passage of this act may be perfected and the lands so affected may be patented upon proof of compliance with the laws under which such rights so attached: *Provided further*, That lands classed as timberlands shall be disposed of under rules and regulations to be provided by the Secretary of the Interior with the authority to dispose of the timber and land separately when deemed advisable: *Provided further*, That the lands classed as coal lands shall be subject to disposition under the homestead laws, as herein provided for lands classed as agricultural, but those making entry of such lands must agree to a reservation to the United States of the coal deposits therein and of the right in the United States, or those claiming through the United States, to prospect for, mine, and remove the same, and such coal deposits shall be disposed of as provided by section 3 of the act of June 22, 1910 (36 Stats., p. 583), but no purchase of the coal deposits shall confer any right to the surface of the lands excepting such as is necessary to the mining and removal of the coal deposits: *Provided further*, That lands classed as mineral shall be disposed of under the mining laws.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out lines 13, 14, 15, and 16 on page 2.

The SPEAKER. Those in favor of the amendment—

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I wish to ask the gentleman from Montana [Mr. Stout] if there are any lands on the reservation to which the enlarged homestead law would not apply—to which its terms would not apply?

Mr. STOUT. I do not know of any.

Mr. MONDELL. It is very evident that this provision was intended to delay for six months the designation of any lands under the enlarged homestead act, but it occurs to me that the department might interpret this language as actually designating all the lands under the enlarged homestead law at the end of six months, this being a congressional designation. The gentleman recalls that lands do not become subject to the enlarged homestead law unless they are designated by the Secretary as not being susceptible to irrigation at a reasonable cost from any known source of water supply.

Mr. STOUT. I would prefer not to have the gentleman's amendment adopted. While I say I do not know of any land on this reservation that will not fall within the limits of a 320-acre homestead, yet—

Mr. MONDELL. If the gentleman will allow me, if this language is simply to be interpreted as delaying action on the part of the Secretary of the Interior for six months, then there is no objection to it; but if it is to be interpreted—and it seems to me this language would justify such an interpretation—as a congressional designation of these lands as subject to the enlarged homestead law at the expiration of six months, then the provision is objectionable.



Mr. STOUT. I do not so interpret it. It would simply delay us six months before they will be subject to the enlarged homestead act.

Mr. MONDELL. If that were the only effect, there would be no objection to it.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, I will ask the gentleman if the insertion of the words "any of said lands" after the word "apply," in line 15 of page 2, would not make it clear?

Mr. MONDELL. In order to make it clear it would be necessary to put language in there such as "until designated by the Secretary of the Interior in any event," not "until six months afterwards."

Let me make this suggestion to the gentleman from Montana: If, after the word "apply," in line 15, you added the words "until designated under such law by the Secretary of the Interior, or in any event not," then you would accomplish just what this seeks to accomplish.

Mr. STOUT. I really can not possibly arrive at the interpretation of the gentleman. It seems to me to be as plain as it can be that it simply holds this off for six months.

Mr. MONDELL. If there is no reasonable ground for the interpretation that I have suggested that this is a congressional designation at the end of six months, then I have no desire to press my amendment. Possibly this discussion and this expression of opinion will serve to guide the department. Clearly it is the intent of the committee not to make a congressional designation of these lands, but simply to leave them subject to designation, if they may be properly designated after six months.

Mr. STOUT. That was the intent of the committee.

Mr. MONDELL. Well, Mr. Speaker, with that view of the intent of the language I withdraw my amendment.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wyoming withdraws his amendment.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Montana [Mr. STOUT] and the chairman of the committee to the language in lines 11, 12, and 13 on page 3—that is, "no purchase of the coal deposits shall confer any right to the surface of the lands, excepting such as is necessary to the mining and removal of the coal deposits." The language just before that provides that these coal deposits shall be acquired in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 22, 1910. The provision of that act relative to coal is as follows:

Coal deposits in such lands shall be subject to disposal by the United States in accordance with the provisions of the coal-land law in operation at the time of such disposal.

Now, it might be possible that in the enactment of coal legislation there would be some legislation which would authorize the parties securing the right to the coal to secure the right to a certain amount of the surface, in which event these particular lands would by this legislation be differentiated from other lands affected by the coal-land law. Unless there is some reason why you should have this particular provision with regard to these lands, without regard to what Congress may do in the way of general legislation, it seems to me the language ought to go out.

Mr. STOUT. I will say to the gentleman that, so far as the coal is concerned on this land, it is a negligible quantity. The reports indicate that there are some considerable bodies of very low-grade lignite coal there.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes; there are considerable bodies of very low-grade lignite coal there; and therefore it seems to me Congress will in all probability, when it legislates, make some provision in the case of those low-grade lignite lands by which the title to the surface can be secured with the coal. It occurs to me that there is no special reason to provide for it in the bill at this place.

You say all that is necessary when you say these lands "shall be disposed of in accordance with the provisions of the act of June 22, 1910." You then place these coal lands in the same condition and situation that the other coal lands of the country are in.

Mr. STOUT. The remaining part of the paragraph also places them in the same position and situation that other coal lands are in now. Does it not?

Mr. MONDELL. I am not insistent in the matter; but it seems to me that in the interest of uniform legislation it would be better to leave out any provision which might differentiate these coal lands from the other coal lands of the country. You cover the matter completely when you provide for the disposition of these deposits in accordance with the act of June 22, 1910.

Mr. LENROOT. Is not that act one with reference to the disposal of the deposits?

Mr. MONDELL. That act is an act in regard to the disposal of the deposits, or the deposits and the land, depending upon

what Congress might do. It is a section of the law for the agricultural entry of coal lands.

Mr. LENROOT. Surface entry is provided for in the same act?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes. It is a limited entry act. I do not consider the point I have raised especially important, but it differentiates these lands from other lands.

Mr. STOUT. I do not think it is important one way or the other. It is perfectly satisfactory to me.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 2, line 23, after the words "disposed of," by inserting the words "whenever the Secretary of the Interior shall so direct," and strike out, in line 24, the words "the Secretary of the Interior" and insert the word "him."

Mr. LENROOT. The purpose of this is to make it discretionary with the Secretary.

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection whatever to the gentleman's amendment, except that I am wondering if the gentleman will not recognize the fact that in the present crowded condition in the Senate the adoption of this amendment might cause the bill to fail if it had to go back there for further action. The bill has been reported without amendment, and unless the gentleman feels very keenly about it I hope he will not press his amendment, for that reason.

Mr. LENROOT. It seems to me that under the language the Secretary would feel a direction by Congress to sell this timberland immediately, and he certainly ought to have the discretion as to when he will sell it.

Mr. FERRIS. The Secretary of the Interior has the right to make all necessary rules and regulations, and he can make them sufficiently rigid so that there will be ample protection, I think; and I really hope the gentleman will not, insist on the amendment, for the reason I have stated.

Mr. LENROOT. I do not think there will be any question about the adoption of the amendment by the Senate.

Mr. FERRIS. I think it will cause trouble at the other end of the Capitol. They are so crowded over there, and I feel the bill as it stands will be ample to protect the Government.

Mr. LENROOT. I do not think a bill of this importance ought to be considered here upon the theory that no amendment which may be necessary can be adopted to the bill.

Mr. FERRIS. If it were anything very vital; but I do not think it is.

Mr. LENROOT. I feel that it is quite important.

Mr. FERRIS. The land will first have to be classified, and then the department will have to work out rules and regulations, and I think that will cover all that the gentleman cares about. The department can make any kind of rules and regulations and secure any price that it deems proper.

Mr. LENROOT. But under those rules and regulations, when once made, all the timber must be subject to sale.

Mr. FERRIS. I think not. They can make rules and regulations that timber of a certain character shall not be sold for a certain period of time. I have had so much experience in the sale of land under rules and regulations, and have always observed that they take such care and pains and that they have secured such enormous prices that, while I do not want to be insistent upon this, I urge upon the gentleman that there is no danger in the bill as it stands. The danger is when you provide that the lands shall be appraised and that they shall be sold pursuant to the appraisement. There is where the trouble comes. In this instance they will put these lands up to the highest bidder in small tracts, no doubt. I should hate to have the bill fall in the Senate for lack of consideration, and it will have to go back there if we amend it.

Mr. LENROOT. It seems to me we all recognize that under the present conditions it would not be wise or desirable to put all these timberlands up for sale at this time, or in the immediate future.

Mr. FERRIS. There is really very little timber there.

Mr. LENROOT. Fifty-five million feet are not such a very small amount.

Mr. FERRIS. It is scattered. A good deal of it will fall under the 50,000 feet in one lot and will come under the homesteader provision. Not only that, but there are only 168,000 acres in the whole tract.

Mr. LENROOT. I really feel that the amendment ought to be adopted. Of course, the House will take such action as it sees fit.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT].

The amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 4. That entrymen upon said lands shall, in addition to the regular land-office fees, pay the sum of \$1.25 per acre for said land,



such payments to be made as follows: Twenty-five cents per acre at the time of making entry and 25 cents per acre each and every year thereafter until the full sum of \$1.25 per acre shall have been paid: *Provided*, That for a period of six months subsequent to the date on which the lands are opened to settlement entrymen upon said lands shall, in addition to the regular land-office fees, pay the sum of \$2.50 per acre for said land, such payments to be made as follows: Fifty cents per acre at the time of making entry and 50 cents per acre each and every year thereafter until the full sum of \$2.50 per acre shall have been paid. In case any entryman fails to make annual payments, or any of them when due, all right in and to the lands covered by his entry shall cease; and any payments theretofore made shall be forfeited and the entry canceled, and the land shall be again subject to entry under the provisions of the homestead law at the price fixed therefor by the former entry; but in all cases the full amount of purchase money must be paid on or before the offer of final proof: *Provided, however*, That the commutation provision of the general homestead law shall be applicable to all persons making homestead entry on said land under the provisions of this act, save and excepting entries made hereunder in accordance with the provisions of the enlarged homestead act, approved February 19, 1909, which shall not be subject to commutation, but in instances where commutation is permissible hereunder, the entryman shall pay, in addition to the price fixed for entry, the sum of \$1.25 per acre, as consideration for the privilege.

Mr. LENROOT. I move to strike out the last word. I should like to ask the gentleman from Montana [Mr. STOUT] one or two questions about this. The present commutation price under the general homestead law is what?

Mr. STOUT. One dollar and twenty-five cents.

Mr. LENROOT. What does this language mean? Does it mean \$1.25 in addition to that?

Mr. STOUT. No; it does not.

Mr. LENROOT. What is the purpose of it?

Mr. MONDELL. I can suggest to the gentleman a very good purpose. In some cases where a cash price has been fixed for land and the commutation privilege has been granted, it has been assumed by the department that as there was a cash payment to be made in any case, there was not to be an additional payment on account of commutation, and this is evidently to make it clear that in addition to the sum of \$2.50 per acre to be paid the commuter, if he avails himself of the privilege, shall pay an additional \$1.25 per acre.

Mr. LENROOT. Is not the payment the very basis of commutation always?

Mr. MONDELL. Very true; but the fact is, as I have stated, that it has been held in some cases—erroneously, it seems to me—that the payment of the cash price relieves the commuter from the necessity of any additional payment under commutation.

Mr. LENROOT. What would he do to commute, then?

Mr. MONDELL. He would simply make his commutation proof.

Mr. LENROOT. It gives him 14 months instead of 3 years.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes. I think there have been some Indian reservations where that ruling was made.

Mr. NORTON. The commutation price of \$1.25 an acre does not apply to all public lands.

Mr. MONDELL. It applies to all of the old 160-acre homestead entries.

Mr. NORTON. No; it does not apply to all of the old 160-acre homestead entries.

Mr. MONDELL. Unless the lands were opened with a provision that it should not apply.

Mr. LENROOT. Does not the general homestead law relating to commutation provide for \$1.25 an acre?

Mr. NORTON. Not for all public lands.

Mr. LENROOT. What are the exceptions?

Mr. NORTON. There are some lands in North and South Dakota which are commuted at 50 cents an acre.

Mr. LENROOT. Is not that under a special law?

Mr. NORTON. No; that is the way the lands were thrown open.

Mr. LENROOT. It must be under a special act. The general homestead law provides for \$1.25 an acre; and when it says "commuted under the general homestead law" and then provides for a payment of \$2.50 an acre, it might mean \$1.25 for commutation and then \$2.50 in addition for the privilege.

Mr. MONDELL. I have not read the language carefully enough to know whether it is clear, but clearly the intent is to require the commuter to pay \$1.25 in addition to the \$2.50.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield? Under the terms of the bill the homesteader has to pay \$2.50 an acre for a part of the land.

Mr. LENROOT. Within six months; yes.

Mr. MANN. Even if he homesteads it. If he homesteads, he must pay \$2.50 and an additional \$1.25 an acre. Is not that plain?

Mr. LENROOT. That he would have to do, only we apply it to the commutation provision without any mention of the \$1.25.

Mr. MANN. I am not sure. Usually the homesteader gets the land at no price at all; but if he commutes, he pays \$1.25.

Mr. LENROOT. The first part applies to the commutation provision.

Mr. MANN. Under existing law the homesteader pays \$1.25 an acre, but he does not pay \$1.25 in addition to any other price, because there is no other price. Now, while we fix an upset price, with the right of the homesteader to carry out the intent of the law, if he commutes, he pays an additional \$1.25.

Mr. MONDELL. I am of the opinion there have been cases where, in the absence of a provision of this kind, the department has held that the payment of a fixed cash price relieved the commuter of the additional \$1.25.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. There are cases where it provided that the commutation price will be the price fixed for the land. In the case of where we disposed of the surplus in the great Sioux Reservation, in the act of 1889, a price was fixed at \$1.25 if the land was taken in the first two years, and then 75 cents per acre for a year and then 50 cents an acre. The department construed the law, in the case of commutation, that they had to pay \$1.25 in addition to that price. Congress subsequently by legislation provided that the price to be paid in cases of commutation was the price that was fixed by the original act.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 7. That sections 16 and 36 of the land in each township within said abandoned Fort Assiniboine Military Reservation, except those portions thereof classified as coal or mineral lands, shall be reserved for the use of the common schools of the State of Montana, and are hereby granted to the State of Montana: *Provided*, That the State may, if it so elects within one year from the date of the passage of this act, accept subject to the reservation in the United States of the coal deposits therein the portion of said sections 16 and 36 classified as coal lands, in full satisfaction of the grant herein made for common schools: *Provided*, That for all lands lost to the State because classified as coal or mineral indemnity may be taken as provided for in sections 2275 and 2276 of the Revised Statutes: *And provided*, That there is hereby reserved for homestead entry by Mary A. Herron, or her heirs, subject to the terms of this act, the following-described land upon said reservations: Northwest quarter of northeast quarter of section 28; west half of southeast quarter, northeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 21, township 32, range 15 east: *Provided further*, That in case of failure of Mary A. Herron, or her heirs, to make entry within six months from the date of the passage of this act, the lands will become subject to settlement and entry in accordance with the provisions of section 4 of this act, the price to be fixed by the period of entry reckoned from the date of the expiration of the reservation in favor of Mary A. Herron and her heirs.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to ask the gentleman from Montana, in relation to the wording of the previous section 6, whether he thinks there will be any difficulty about its construction, providing that the States shall select certain coal land, and so forth. It provides that—

The State may, if it so elects within one year from date of the passage of this act, accept, subject to the reservation in the United States of the coal deposits therein, the portion of said sections 16 and 36 classified as coal lands, in full satisfaction of the grant herein made for common schools.

My query is, if the State should see fit to accept surface land, whether they would be entitled to any other sections 16 and 36 which were not coal lands?

Mr. STOUT. I do not think they would. I am satisfied with the language.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 9. That there is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$20,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, for the survey and classification of said lands and for the expenses incident to their opening to settlement and entry, and for the care of said buildings.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to inquire of the gentleman from Montana whether he has any information as to how much of the \$20,000 is to be used for the care of these buildings. I may say to the gentleman, if he is not already aware of the fact, that we have had bills before Congress with an estimate made at various times from the department seeking to get a considerable appropriation for this purpose which Congress has heretofore invariably refused to grant. Now it comes in as a part of this bill, while the rest of the bill is quite meritorious. How much of the \$20,000 is to be expended by the Government in taking care of the buildings which it is giving away?

Mr. STOUT. I do not know.

Mr. MANN. That is a very frank answer, and I can not go any further.

Mr. STAFFORD. Is not the money appropriated limited to a specific purpose?

Mr. MANN. It is not limited to a specific purpose; it is limited to several purposes that are specified, and this is one of them.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does not the gentleman think that the major portion of it would be taken up by the care of the buildings?

Mr. MANN. I fear so, because they have been asking for years for a considerable appropriation for this purpose, which Congress has refused to grant.

Mr. EVANS. Mr. Speaker, answering the gentleman from Illinois as to how much of this will be used for the care of buildings, I suggest that there is a keeper there now drawing \$40 or \$50 a month.

Mr. MANN. I understand that.

Mr. EVANS. And I anticipate that that is all that will be used out of the appropriation and all they want.

Mr. MANN. That is not all they want. They have been seeking money for other purposes in connection with the care of the buildings heretofore.

Mr. STOUT. It occurs to me that it will take the greater portion of this sum for the survey of the lands and classifying them.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman knows that if they should spend the entire \$20,000 on the buildings they would ask for an estimate for additional money to survey the land, and it would be an item that would be in order on appropriation bills and would be granted as a matter of course. Where Congress provides for opening up the lands it will provide the money to make the surveys. The amount is not limited to \$20,000; this carries an appropriation of \$20,000.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Will the gentleman from Montana inform us, if he knows, what regulations will probably be adopted in connection with the disposition of these lands?

Mr. STOUT. I do not know what regulations they will adopt. They adopt different regulations in different cases in opening up reservations.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. The area to be disposed of is about 150,000 acres, is it not?

Mr. STOUT. Approximately.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Is the land particularly valuable so that there probably will be a demand for it?

Mr. STOUT. No. It is no different from millions of acres of land that the gentleman is acquainted with in that section. Much of it is not valuable for any purpose, because it is scrub foothill land.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Is the gentleman familiar with the regulations adopted last summer in connection with the surplus land in the Fort Peck Reservation in Montana?

Mr. STOUT. Somewhat.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Has the gentleman any information as to whether the regulations worked satisfactorily?

Mr. STOUT. Not in all particulars.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. My understanding is, and I think some Members of the House may be interested in knowing, that in that opening they abandoned the lottery system and provided that in case of there being more than one claimant for the same tract of land that then the several claimants would draw lots as to which one would be awarded the land, and that that method had worked satisfactorily so far as the reservation in Montana that was opened last summer is concerned. It avoids the speculative element that is involved in the old system of lottery.

Mr. STOUT. It is a much better system than the old one, although it is lacking in some respects at that.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. Perhaps like the old lottery system it will be perfected as it is used.

Mr. STOUT. No doubt of that.

Mr. BURKE of South Dakota. And I believe it will be a more satisfactory way of disposing of lands than the lottery system that has prevailed heretofore.

Mr. STOUT. I think so, and I hope so.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate bill.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. STOUT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### EXTENSION OF REMARKS.

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of recent improvements of the Missouri River.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the recent improvement of the Missouri River. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, does the gentleman purpose to extend his remarks by inserting a

speech of his own, or by printing a speech by somebody else or some other matter in the RECORD?

Mr. BORLAND. By inserting a speech of my own in the RECORD, together with some data that have been collected from practical steamboat captains.

Mr. MANN. I will ask the gentleman whether his request involves any departure from his well-known attitude in the House of objecting to other people extending their remarks in the RECORD?

Mr. BORLAND. No; it involves no departure, and nothing I have not conceded to every other Member.

Mr. MANN. I have observed with great pleasure to myself that the gentleman keeps a good deal of matter out of the RECORD, and frequently saves me from the odium of objecting when other gentlemen make requests to extend their remarks in the RECORD. I wondered whether he was applying the same rigorous rules to himself that he has in the past applied to the rest of us.

Mr. BORLAND. I think I am. I hope so.

Mr. MANN. We will look in the RECORD and see.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman if in view of his well-known attitude he would have any objection to my extending my remarks by placing in the RECORD statements that appeared yesterday in the New York Sun and other papers in relation to the State Department being notified by Great Britain that the transfer of interned ships, under the proposed shipping bill, would be regarded as an unneutral act?

Mr. BORLAND. Mr. Speaker, the political matter to which the gentleman refers has no relevancy whatever to a great governmental work like improving inland navigation, and while we are endeavoring to increase the business facilities of the country the gentleman is trying to discourage them, and I would not want to have my request objected to—

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Speaker, remembering that the gentleman objected to my talking the other day, I shall not now object.

Mr. BORLAND. I thank the gentleman for his courtesy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

#### ADDITIONAL REVENUE CUTTERS.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 18876) to provide for the construction of two revenue cutters.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to construct one steam revenue cutter for service in the waters of California, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$350,000; and one steam revenue cutter for service as anchorage patrol boat in New York Harbor, at a cost not to exceed the sum of \$110,000, such vessel to be especially constructed for ice breaking.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I object.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman reserve his objection?

Mr. MANN. I will reserve the objection.

Mr. ADAMSON. The gentleman must certainly be joking about objecting to such a good bill as this.

Mr. MANN. I will be very frank with the gentleman and say that I am not sure but that it may be a good bill. I am not sure but that the Government needs the revenue cutters, but I am very sure that the Government is very short of money and can get along for another year without these revenue cutters.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman is in earnest about his objection, and I know he is candid about recognizing the necessity for the ships, I am going to ask unanimous consent that the bill be permitted to remain, without prejudice, upon the calendar. It may be that by another unanimous-consent day the atmosphere will be clarified a little.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I have no objection to the bill remaining on the calendar, and if by another unanimous-consent day it appears that the revenues or the amount of free money in the Treasury are increasing, instead of rapidly decreasing, as has been the case for some months now, I do not know but that I would change my views; so if the gentleman will see to it that everybody hurries and pays more money into the Treasury as governmental receipts, he may then accomplish his purpose.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, thanking the gentleman for his concession, I wish to suggest that perhaps some of our economical, patriotic friends will succeed in cutting some large amounts off large bills by the time the next unanimous-consent day rolls around, so that there will be less objection to this bill.



Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I probably will be found voting with the gentlemen to whom the gentleman from Georgia refers, but I fear that we will be in the minority, because there will be such a small number of gentlemen on the other side of the House who will vote with us.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois objects to the present consideration of the bill, and the gentleman from Georgia asks unanimous consent that it be passed over without prejudice. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. Debate is ended on this bill. The Clerk will report the next bill.

DIVISIONS OF MENTAL HYGIENE AND RURAL SANITATION IN THE UNITED STATES PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE.

The next business on the Calendar for Unanimous Consent was the bill (H. R. 16637) to provide divisions of mental hygiene and rural sanitation in the United States Public Health Service.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That there shall be established one additional division each on mental hygiene and rural sanitation in the United States Public Health Service, and said divisions shall be in charge of commissioned medical officers of the United States Public Health Service, detailed by the Surgeon General, which officers, while thus serving, shall be assistant surgeons general within the meaning of section 3 of the act approved July 1, 1902, entitled "An act to increase the efficiency and change the name of the United States Marine Hospital Service."

SEC. 2. That the duties of the division of mental hygiene shall be to study and investigate mental disorders and their causes, care, and prevention. The duty of the division of rural sanitation shall be to investigate and encourage the adoption of improved methods of rural and industrial sanitation and disseminate information among farmers and others for the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object—

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Speaker, I notice the report accompanying the bill sets forth:

Notwithstanding the many natural advantages of country life, from a health standpoint, certain diseases depending upon insanitary conditions have a higher rate of prevalence in our country districts than in our cities.

Are we to understand from that that the work contemplated by this bill is to be confined exclusively to the country?

Mr. MONTAGUE. As I understand it, Mr. Speaker, the bill contemplates two departmental lines of work, one relating to mental diseases, such as insanity and mental disorders, and the other to rural sanitation.

Mr. MOORE. Are these conditions of insanity more conspicuous in the country districts than in the cities?

Mr. MONTAGUE. No; one relates to insanity and mental defectives and the other relates to sanitation. The one relating to insanity, I will say to the gentleman, will primarily relate to immigrants.

Mr. MOORE. The immigrants who go to the country or who remain in the cities?

Mr. MONTAGUE. The immigrants who land in this country. There are two divisions in this bill, one dealing with insanity, to speak generally, and the other with rural sanitation, embracing the subjects of typhoid fever, malaria, pellagra, and other diseases.

Mr. MOORE. Has it any reference to the investigation of trachoma?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I think so.

Mr. MOORE. Since drainage and sanitation are both provided for in the bill, if the bill should pass, why should we not include a provision for dealing with certain insects, like the mosquito, that have so much to do with the spread of such diseases as fever, malaria, and so forth?

Mr. MONTAGUE. That would necessarily be included in an investigation of typhoid and such diseases in relation to their spread.

Mr. MOORE. And the insects which carry diseases of that kind?

Mr. MONTAGUE. That would be included in the investigation.

Mr. MOORE. On several occasions I have tried to secure consideration of this subject in the agricultural appropriation bill, but have been told always that pests of that kind should be treated by the medical service and not from an agricultural standpoint. Now, in some way or other, at some time or other, the medical service should be advised that the spread of diseases, such as malaria or typhoid, if due to the mosquito, is a legitimate source of inquiry.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I will say to the gentleman that that is contemplated by this bill, and the hearings clearly establish that that is one of the objects the gentlemen of this bureau had in mind.

Mr. MOORE. The Health Bureau has recently been making investigations in certain States—I think West Virginia is one of them; possibly North Carolina is another—as to the prevalence of the eye disease known as trachoma among the natives. That disease generally is charged up against immigrants, especially those coming from Syria. It is a contagious disease and is one which has been covered in the immigration law, which prohibits immigrants coming in who have that disease.

Mr. MONTAGUE. It has been in the immigration bill for quite a while.

Mr. MOORE. Yes; and immigrants infected with that disease are deportable, although I understand a certain treatment has been discovered for this disease which effects a permanent cure. I would like to know whether the money which this new division of the health service will expend would be applied to treatment of such diseases and if in the matter of sanitation and drainage we may expect some action in regard to disease-carrying pests?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I will answer affirmatively the gentleman's last interrogatory. I will say this bill simply takes two assistant surgeons out of the existing number of surgeons—one will look after the subject of mental defectives, mental disorders, and the other will confine his duties to rural sanitation and diseases which the gentleman has suggested.

Mr. MOORE. Well, I am inclined to think the bill is good. Has the gentleman any statistics—

Mr. MONTAGUE. The hearings unquestionably show the whole subject of rural sanitation and the disease incident to insanitary life is to be considered from the scientific standpoint, and the purpose is to give these assistant surgeons adequate facilities to do this work.

Mr. MOORE. The ordinary house in the city to-day, the modern house, would have sanitary appliances, such as drainage from inside closets, kitchen sinks, and so forth, and the householder would be protected against disease in this respect. In some of the old farmhouses to-day perhaps those conveniences are still not in evidence. Is it thought that this new service will consider things with regard to the improvement of sanitation in the homes of the farmers, especially the poorer farmers of the country?

Mr. MONTAGUE. That is one of the chief ideas, to teach the necessities of rural sanitation, what can be done to promote health and to prevent disease, and I will say to the gentleman there seems to be a good deal of public sentiment in behalf of the measure.

Mr. MOORE. This means an inspection of the farmhouses from a sanitation point of view.

Mr. MONTAGUE. To educate the people as to the necessity for the introduction of such processes and how to operate and maintain them.

Mr. MOORE. Would you give them information as to the removal of stagnant pools and things of that kind?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Unquestionably.

Mr. MOORE. And that is the purpose of the bill?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Yes, sir.

Mr. LEVER. If that is the purpose of the bill, the gentleman ought not to object to it at all.

Mr. MOORE. I do not expect to.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONTAGUE. Certainly.

Mr. STAFFORD. I understand the Bureau of Public Health at present has the authority to make the investigations provided for in this bill?

Mr. MONTAGUE. It has not the facilities. It has the authority, but the facilities are inadequate.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will you kindly elaborate on the position that they have not the facilities? I understood that when the Bureau of Public Health has the authority to pursue any investigation, they have the facilities to pursue those investigations as far as their appropriation permits.

Mr. MONTAGUE. They want to classify the service, and the administrative features will be under two Assistant Surgeons General. One Assistant Surgeon General, with two clerks, will be confined to the mental hygiene investigation and the other to rural sanitation.

Mr. STAFFORD. Under this you do not increase the force in the service, but you promote the present clerical force that is in charge of this work to the position of Assistant Surgeons General?

Mr. MONTAGUE. No. You have already the surgeons and Assistant Surgeons General, but this bill will involve a cost of \$900 each for two surgeons who are promoted to the position of Assistant Surgeons General. They must have that rank in order to be at the head of this administrative bureau, as I understand it.

Mr. STAFFORD. The bill provides for the promotion of two present surgeons to the position of Assistant Surgeons General.

Mr. MONTAGUE. That is true. I do not think they are additional employees.

Mr. STAFFORD. Of course they have the facilities to-day, but you merely provide for the promotion of these two officials.

Mr. MONTAGUE. They have authority and have facilities, but those facilities are not adequate.

Mr. STAFFORD. It is merely intended to promote two officials or specialists in their respective line of work?

Mr. MONTAGUE. It is intended to secure two officials of the requisite scientific knowledge to devote themselves to work which before now has not been adequately done.

Mr. STAFFORD. I wish to inquire whether the Chief of the Bureau of Public Health has authority under existing law to arrange the divisions of the work in that bureau?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I understand he has not the authority to classify them, but the reason for this law is to make proper classification.

Mr. STAFFORD. Under the laws that we have passed I do not understand that we have ever assumed the prerogatives to determine the divisions in which the Bureau of Public Health should be arranged. I stand corrected if I am in error as to that position. I do not recall any law we have ever passed providing for the Bureau of Public Health that determines in advance the divisions in which they shall carry on their work.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I understand that years ago the work was assigned to the bureau without classification, and there was practically no authority to do it.

Mr. STAFFORD. The work was assigned to them by the Chief of the Public Health Service under the authority he has to assign work to various members of his force. Why should Congress determine the administrative features as to the divisions into which a respective bureau should be divided for the respective lines of its work?

Mr. MONTAGUE. I am not sufficiently apprised about that, but my information is based on the hearings before our committee that the department thinks this bill is necessary.

Mr. STAFFORD. I do not recall—and I wish to be corrected by the gentleman—if there is any instance where the Government has assumed the prerogative in determining for the bureau chief the departments or divisions into which his work should be divided, and I think it is questionable practice for the Congress to determine the divisions of administration of a bureau or a department. For instance, in the Post Office Department, concerning which I have a little more acquaintance than with other departments, the Postmaster General from time to time rearranges the divisions in those respective bureaus and transfers them as he thinks best for the good of the service. Here is a bill in which we are determining for a bureau chief the divisions for carrying on the work in his bureau. It is a matter of decision rather than administration. I would like to hear from the gentleman.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I have answered, but I do not know whether I satisfied the gentleman or not, that the Public Health Department itself asks for these administrative divisions in order that they might better carry on their work.

Mr. STAFFORD. They have not done it before, even when we sought generally the reorganization of their service.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I am not prepared to controvert the gentleman's statement in regard to that, but I do not think that is any reason why this is not a meritorious measure.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman considers for a moment the prerogatives of administrative legislation, I hope he will determine it is not for Congress to determine the respective divisions in the service.

Mr. ANTHONY. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The regular order is, Is there objection?

Mr. ANTHONY. There is entirely too much debate on this bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman had been here—

Mr. ANTHONY. I think some gentlemen talk altogether too much.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. Some gentlemen talk only when they happen to be in the Chamber.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. STAFFORD. I reserve the right to object.

The SPEAKER. The Chair knows that, but the matter has to come to an end some time. The gentleman from Kansas demands the regular order, and the regular order is, Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. This bill is on the Union Calendar.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Virginia asks unanimous consent that the bill be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I object, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of this bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. HARRISON] will take the chair.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, somebody was talking to me. I ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman did ask it, and there was objection made.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. HARRISON). The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 16637, which the Clerk will report.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I ask unanimous consent that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE] asks that the first reading of the bill be dispensed with. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be read under the five-minute rule.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be recognized under general debate.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is recognized.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Illinois excuse me one moment? Can I reserve my time?

Mr. MANN. The gentleman did not reserve any time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has no time if he yields time to the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman from Virginia desires time I will yield to him. [Laughter.] Does he desire to proceed now?

Mr. MONTAGUE. No.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I wanted to call attention, under a reservation of objections to the bill, to some provisions that I think ought not to be in any bill, in the hope that we may have them eliminated.

The bill provides for a division of mental hygiene. I have no objection to that provision of the bill. Then the bill provides that the "duty of the division of rural sanitation shall be to investigate and encourage the adoption of improved methods," and so forth. I do not think it is proper to give to any bureau of the Government authority to encourage the adoption of something or other that it thinks is proper. It is enough for a bureau of the Government to investigate and make public the results of the investigation.

Now, here is a proposition to have the Public Health Service go entirely outside the investigation of the causes of diseases and start in a propaganda to have people follow a certain prescribed course of medicine.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman pardon me?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. MONTAGUE. If I caught the gentleman's objection, it was against the words "and encourage the adoption of improved methods."

Mr. MANN. I would like to have "encourage the adoption" go out.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Would it meet the gentleman's view to say "encourage improved methods"?

Mr. MANN. No. It is not their business to encourage the adoption of improved methods. Their business is to ascertain facts. I do not agree with the idea that they shall tell people what school of medicine shall be followed in the country.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Would the gentleman kindly give me the language that he objects to?

Mr. MANN. The language that I would like to strike out is, first, "to encourage the adoption of," so that it would read so far, "The duty of the division of rural sanitation shall be to investigate improved methods of rural sanitation."

Mr. MONTAGUE. Has the gentleman any other objection?

Mr. MANN. Yes. Then, I do think this division ought not to mix up industrial sanitation with rural sanitation. There has been a conflict for quite a while between the Public Health Service and the Department of Labor as to the study of indus-



trial sanitation and improved methods of industrial sanitation. Methods of industrial sanitation are entirely apart from the study of disease.

Mr. MONTAGUE. If the gentleman, then, will pardon me, I think the objection of the gentleman is met by the fact that there are two administrative agencies, one to deal with one subject and the other to deal with the other subject, and therefore the confusion that the gentleman objects to would not occur. I submit that under the construction—

Mr. MANN. Well, I think the gentleman is mistaken. I have given considerable study to this subject, and have been in several conferences where there has been conflict on this point. The improvement of industrial sanitation is mechanical to a certain extent. It is not a study of disease. The Public Health Service desires to obtain control of that, and the Department of Labor desires to retain control of the study of the subject of devices or improved methods to preserve the health of people employed in industry. It is entirely apart from the question of disease.

Mr. ADAMSON rose.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. ADAMSON. Was not an accommodation of the conflict made when a bill was adopted here at the last session of Congress by which the Department of Labor looked into the question of industrial sanitation? I believe something of that kind was agreed to.

Mr. MANN. Well, some kind of an agreement was entered into, but not covering this, and not turning it over to the Public Health Service. Now, even if it were to be included, there is absolutely no connection between the study of rural sanitation and the study of industrial sanitation. They do not belong in the same division at all.

Mr. ADAMSON. Then the gentleman would wish to eliminate the words "and industrial sanitation"?

Mr. MANN. Yes; "and industrial."

Mr. ADAMSON. Are there any other things that the gentleman would eliminate?

Mr. MANN. Yes. I would strike out "and disseminate information among farmers and others for." The Bureau of Public Health Service already has the power now to publish the information it obtains. But I am not in favor of having the Public Health Service hire a lot of men to go throughout this country to tell farmers and everybody else—for this includes everybody in the country—how they shall do this or that or anything ad libitum. I do not think my friend from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] is in favor of that, either.

Mr. ADAMSON. Would the gentleman kindly read the paragraph as he would construe it?

Mr. MANN. I will. I would have it read: "The duty of the division of rural sanitation shall be to investigate improved methods of rural sanitation and disseminate information among farmers and others for the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases."

Mr. ADAMSON. Very well. I am willing to accept that.

Mr. MANN. Now I yield, Mr. Chairman, five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, when I was taken off of my feet by the strong opposition of the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. ANTHONY] I was trying to elicit information from the author of the bill as to the real purpose that was designed to be accomplished by this measure. I am in thorough sympathy with these additional activities as prescribed in this bill, with the limitations as suggested by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]. I think those criticisms are well merited. We had that very question under consideration when it was my privilege to be a member of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and it was the consensus of opinion then that we should not branch out too generally into forcing upon the public generally the ideas of various branches of schools of medicine.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Would the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. STAFFORD. I would be glad to have the gentleman do so.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Is there one school of medicine to examine rural sanitation that is differentiated entirely from the school of medicine that examines industrial sanitation?

Mr. STAFFORD. The gentleman did not catch the full purport of the criticism of the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. MONTAGUE. I do not think I did.

Mr. STAFFORD. He directed his attention to the language in lines 4 and 5, where it might vest authority in the Bureau

of Public Health, or in this division, by allowing them to adopt means to encourage the adoption of these methods, which might be construed as vesting them with authority—

Mr. ADAMSON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. STAFFORD. As soon as I finish my sentence—as vesting them with authority to enforce certain ideas that would be obnoxious to them.

Mr. ADAMSON. Will the gentleman be satisfied with the transformation of the sentence as suggested by the gentleman from Illinois.

Mr. STAFFORD. I am entirely satisfied with that.

Mr. ADAMSON. I wish to say that during the investigation had before the committee I was in perfect accord with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. STAFFORD] and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], and I am yet in accord with them.

Mr. STAFFORD. I thought it was through an oversight—

Mr. ADAMSON. I do not wish to prefer, promote, or encourage the selection of any school of medicine. We desire to show entire impartiality. The gentleman will remember that two years ago we put upon the statute book a law authorizing wide investigation and great and beneficial work by the Public Health Service. We did not make any subdivisions then, and up to this time, it being a slow and gradual growth, it has never been necessary to make subdivisions; but now, in order that there may be efficient work and no friction in the service, and that the different divisions may understand the duties, one of another, and especially of themselves, it has been suggested that we allow them to make a division of rural sanitation and a division on mental conditions.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield right there?

Mr. ADAMSON. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. As I understand it, the Chief of the Bureau of Public Health to-day has authority to arrange the work of his bureau in the different divisions.

Mr. ADAMSON. Of course he could.

Mr. STAFFORD. And if he saw fit, he could create a division of mental hygiene, and one also of rural sanitation.

Mr. ADAMSON. I have no doubt he could assume that authority and go ahead and direct each man's work; but he prefers, for the efficiency of the service, that the law shall declare what divisions shall have jurisdiction of certain duties and certain functions. Incidentally he wishes, when those divisions are created, that the head of each one shall be of some dignity and authority, and that it shall have adequate clerical assistance. It is a very small matter, I think only about \$7,000 a year.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman five minutes.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the chief of the bureau has authority to divide up the work, and has already done that under general authority, will he not be likely to come to Congress and ask us to give him legislation for other administration matters in the division of his work, after those divisions have been authorized?

Mr. ADAMSON. If he does that, we or our successors will be here to look after it. I presume that our successors will be as vigilant as we are. I assure the gentleman that I am going to continue to agree with him about this.

Mr. STAFFORD. We always get along very well together.

Mr. ADAMSON. This is merely a practical question, for the efficiency and work of the department. The department wants it, and we have great pressure for it from all over the country, as is exhibited by correspondence which has come to the committee.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, as I read this bill, after eliminating the obnoxious features pointed out by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], which I understand are going to be eliminated by the committee, I think it is nothing more than a measure to increase the salaries of two present surgeons. The chief of the bureau has authority to divide up the work. He does not have to come to Congress to create an additional division, but he does have to come to Congress to have them given a higher grade than of the number now authorized.

I recognize the value of this special work. I would much rather have supported this bill if the sponsors had come and asked us to promote two additional surgeons to the position of Assistant Surgeons General, and have it show on its face what the real purpose of the bill is rather than in this veiled way try to give the impression that they have not the authority to create divisions, but must come to Congress to have the divisions created, and then have the salaries or grades of surgeons prescribed who will fill these positions.

I intend to support the bill with the provisions eliminated as recommended by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN].

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY].

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, on Saturday I made a statement on the floor of the House in reference to the notice that had been received by the State Department from the British Government, notifying the department of their attitude with reference to the purchasing of interned ships. After I had made that statement the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] arose and submitted a denial that he said came from the State Department. Yesterday the New York Sun and several other papers reiterated that statement. They claimed that such a communication, dated January 19, was received by Mr. Bryan, and it is to be presumed that if it was received it is still in his office. I read from the New York Sun of yesterday:

GREY'S WARNING ON SHIPS HELD BACK BY BRYAN—DESPITE DENIALS OF ITS EXISTENCE, THE COMMUNICATION REACHED SECRETARY'S OFFICE—BRYAN SOUGHT RULING ON INTERNED VESSELS.

WASHINGTON, January 30.

In view of statements made in official quarters and Congress to-day it is necessary to reiterate what was said in a Washington dispatch to the Sun yesterday, that Secretary Bryan has received a communication making the fact unmistakably clear that the British Government would regard the purchase and operation of interned German vessels by the United States as an unneutral act.

Such a communication, dated January 19, was received by Mr. Bryan, and it is to be presumed that it is still in his office. Developments here, however, indicate that Mr. Bryan has not seen fit to inform the President or his associates in the State Department or administration leaders in charge of the ship-purchase bill of what he has learned of the British Government's views.

At the White House it was declared there is no such communication. Representative UNDERWOOD on the floor of the House made a similar statement. In fact, much comment was caused by the eagerness of those most interested in the passage of the ship-purchase bill to rush forth with denials of the existence of this document. Secretary Bryan himself was out of town to-day.

#### MR. UNDERWOOD'S STATEMENT.

Representative UNDERWOOD said:

"I saw the telegram in the morning paper stating that there was a letter from Sir Edward Grey, protesting against the purchase of these ships, and I called up the State Department and asked if that statement in the morning papers was correct, and I am authorized by the State Department to deny categorically that the statement is correct. There is no such letter there and never has been such a letter there." [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Were it not for the well-known fact that Mr. Bryan often fails to inform other officials of the State Department of communications received the statements made by officials to-day regarding the presentation of British views on a wholesale release of interned belligerent ships would be surprising, particularly in view of the fact that the communication referred to was received in response to a request of Secretary Bryan himself.

In other words, the document, the existence of which is denied, was received by Mr. Bryan for the sole reason that he had asked for it. As a result of the discussions growing out of the exchanges between the two Governments in the *Dacia* case a request was made that the views of the British Government on the subject be presented. This was done.

#### NO MENTION OF THE BILL.

The British communication was carefully phrased, and contains no mention of the so-called ship-purchase bill. This was necessary, as Sir Edward Grey could hardly be put in the position of lodging a protest against a measure which has not yet passed either House of Congress and which does not in terms declare the intention of the United States Government to purchase and set on the high seas vessels now flying the flag of England's enemies. Just as clearly as these circumstances would permit, however, it was intimated to Secretary Bryan that he could not expect the British Government would silently acquiesce in such action being taken.

It was pointed out that a sharp distinction exists in the minds of the British Government between the commercial transaction of transferring a vessel from one flag to another, and the general release of a number of interned belligerent ships. The latter case would, it was pointed out, bear an intimate relation with the question of neutrality.

The declaration was made that should a neutral power intervene to relieve one of the belligerents from the consequences of the military action of the other belligerent such intervention would be in effect not of a neutral character.

No language could be plainer short of a blunt statement to the effect that Great Britain would regard as an unfriendly act the purchase and operation of the interned belligerent ships by this Government.

#### NO DOUBT IN SITUATION.

In view of the statements contained in the communication to Mr. Bryan and other authoritative information available in Washington, there is now no room for doubt that Great Britain will not be found resting her case on the technicalities of international law or international conferences should the United States Government become the operator of the interned German vessels.

The complaint will be made that this Government is intervening to offset an advantage which the allies have gained through their supremacy on the seas and the vessels in question will undoubtedly be treated as enemy ships whenever encountered on the high seas.

Difficulty is found here in comprehending the course of the administration in first committing itself to the ship-purchase bill program, then making an eleventh-hour inquiry as to the views of the British Government, and when these were found to be strongly adverse failing to make this information public.

It seems to me quite remarkable that if there is no truth in that statement the great journals of this country should again repeat it. Since I came on this floor, within the last few minutes, I have been informed by a Member of this House that he received the information directly from the British Embassy, that recently a communication was presented to the State Department by the British ambassador setting forth the attitude of the

British Government in the matter of the purchase of the interned German vessels. This communication was in response to a request for information preferred by Secretary Bryan. This communication was submitted to the Secretary of State some time before the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] made a categorical denial of its existence. In view of these facts, and in view of the recent history of some of the transactions in the State Department, I still have some lingering doubt as to whether or not there is such information in the Department of State. You will perhaps recall that when the proposed Colombian treaty was under consideration that a specific and absolute denial was sent forth by the State Department that the proposed treaty contained anything in the way of an apology by this Government to Colombia. And yet when the treaty was published it did contain such apology, and it was shown that it had been at the State Department for some time when the denial was made.

Now, what is the motive, if there is such information as this in the State Department, for its suppression. I read an editorial from the New York Sun to-day:

#### INCAPACITY OR WORSE.

The Washington dispatches of the Sun yesterday contained the subjoined specific details concerning a subject of the utmost importance to this Nation:

"Secretary Bryan has received a communication, dated January 19, making the fact unmistakably clear that the British Government would regard the purchase and operation of interned German vessels by the United States as an unneutral act.

"Developments here, however, indicate that Mr. Bryan has not seen fit to inform the President or his associates in the State Department or administration leaders in charge of the ship-purchase bill of what he has learned of the British Government's views.

"At the White House it was declared there is no such communication. Representative UNDERWOOD on the floor of the House made a similar statement.

"Secretary Bryan himself was out of town to-day."

This communication, it is plain, must have a powerful influence on the ultimate fate of the President's ship-purchase bill.

Has it been willfully suppressed to prevent its contents becoming known while that measure of folly and indiscretion is pending?

Or have we only another incident of the monumental incapacity that presides to-day over the Department of State?

Who is the man who to-day will rise in Congress and demand the exhaustive investigation this amazing conduct of William J. Bryan renders imperative?

In view of these statements repeated by the press throughout the country, giving the exact date of the communication as January 19 last; in view of the statement made by a Member of this House on information received from the British Embassy, I would like to inquire whether gentlemen on that side of the House are ready now to say that there has been no information received at the State Department in reference to the attitude of the British Government with reference to the purchase of these interned vessels.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman from Washington five minutes more.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I do not contend that it is the duty of the Secretary of State to make public all information that comes into his office. I recognize that frequently it ought not to be done; but here is a bill pending before Congress, considered of such importance that great appropriation bills are being held up in order to force its passage through another body; so important that the Secretary of the President has been spending a great deal of his time over on the floor of that other body to see that there is "team work" and to see that there is no neglect on behalf of the Democratic sponsors for this bill. It is reported that he stayed until 4 or 5 o'clock in the morning seeing that Democratic Senators faithfully obeyed orders. When we remember the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, when he appeared before the Committee of the House on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, stated that if this shipping bill passed, it was the purpose of the administration to purchase these interned German ships, and in view of the fact that such act would be a violation of our neutrality, in view of the fact that we are all in favor of peace, and that everybody had been praising the President, as he ought to be, for his attitude in that respect, why is it if there is such a communication there and we are headed toward war it is not given to the country?

Mr. ALEXANDER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Yes.

Mr. ALEXANDER. I think the gentleman from Washington ought not to misstate what the Secretary of the Treasury said before the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee on the purchase of the German ships. As I recall his statement, he never said that it was the intention of the Government to purchase these ships; he expressed his opinion that the Government would have a right to purchase these ships and that it would not be a violation of international law.



I expect that I am as closely in touch with the administration in reference to the shipping bill as anybody, and I never heard it expressed that it was the intention to buy German ships. On the other hand, if the bill becomes a law, the question of purchasing any ships becomes a matter of consideration, and I assume that the administration, through the State Department, will ascertain if there is any valid objection to the purchase of the ships of any of the belligerents, whether it is Germany or any other nation.

As far as this information in the State Department is concerned, I take the statement that came from the Secretary of State's office, through the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], as authentic, and it ought to have the credit of the House, and not take these statements sent out by correspondents from Washington, who are on a roving expedition, trying to find out, if possible, if there have been any such representations made.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I am always glad to yield to my friend, and I will say that I read the statement of Secretary McAdoo before his committee this morning. And in response to a question from Representative SAUNDERS, of Virginia, in regard to these German vessels, the Secretary of the Treasury expressed surprise that there should be any question that they had not the right to purchase the German ships provided they were purchased in good faith, and he then said, "And that is exactly what would be done in this case." That is almost his identical language. If the gentleman from Missouri will get it and read it, he will see that I am right, for I read it to refresh my memory this morning.

If we are not to purchase the interned vessels, the whole shipping proposition is childish, because there are no other vessels we can purchase. If we purchase vessels that are already running, that is not going to relieve the situation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Washington has again expired.

Mr. MANN. I yield the gentleman three minutes more.

Mr. ROGERS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Yes.

Mr. ROGERS. I wonder if the gentleman has had his attention called to an interview by Secretary Redfield in New Orleans the other day, in the course of which he is quoted as follows:

Mr. Redfield answered a formal protest against the ship-purchase bill which the association recently sent to Washington. One of the points brought out in the protest was that operation of such a law would involve the United States in difficulties with the foreign powers. This he said was a joke.

If the bill passes, Mr. Redfield will be one of the board to administer it.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Yes; the Secretary of Commerce is to be one, and he says it is a joke. Mr. McAdoo will be president of the board, and he says that that is what would be done, and when they submitted the question the other day to a vote in the Senate as to whether they should prohibit the purchase of these ships it was voted down on a roll call. Now, if you do not propose to purchase the ships, where are you going to get the vessels? The whole thing becomes absurd unless that is the object of the bill.

And in view of the direct statement made by a Member of this House, which I have just quoted, in view of the repetition by great journals of the country that such communication has been received, and in view of the former attitude of the office of the Secretary of State, I do not feel any hesitancy in saying that I still have some doubts as to whether or not this communication has been received.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by inserting two clippings from the New York Sun of to-day.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] desire some time?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be recognized in my own right.

Mr. MANN. Very well. I have not yielded the floor. I was trying to expedite business.

Mr. Chairman, I heard the statement made by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] the other day. Although I am not quite sure of just what he said, my recollection is that he said he was informed by the State Department that they had no letter—

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, so that there will be no dispute about what I said, I will call attention to it again. I stated, after the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] had attempted to make his statement about the matter

of the letter supposed to have been written by Sir Edward Grey to the Secretary of State, that I had my secretary telephone down to the State Department and make inquiry, and the State Department advised me that there was no such letter there and asked me to deny on the floor of the House that there was.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I think the statement made by the gentleman from Alabama covers a part of the case quite fully, and of course the statement of the gentleman from Alabama is to be relied upon—that he had information from the State Department that that department had not received a letter from Sir Edward Grey. I have no doubt that is a correct statement on the part of the Secretary of State or the State Department. As the statement was made by my distinguished friend from Alabama, it gave the impression to many that the State Department had no letter on the subject and had received no communication upon the subject. I am afraid the State Department was not entirely frank with the distinguished leader of the majority on the floor of this House. Information has come to me, in a way which I think makes it reliable, that that department not only has had communications upon the subject but that it has had a letter on the subject from an official of the British Government.

I reserve the remainder of my time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I do not care to take up the time of the House in thrashing out this matter. A few moments ago I stated the only direct information I have in reference to the subject, and that came from the State Department. The charge that the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] made the other day was that Sir Edward Grey had written to the State Department protesting against the purchase of these interned German ships. I stated then, and I state now, that I telephoned to the State Department and asked for information as to whether such a letter existed. I was advised by that department that it had no such letter, and that department further asked me to deny on the floor of the House that there was such a communication. I do not question for a minute that that is true. As to whether any other communications have been received by the State Department in reference to this matter, of course I have no knowledge, but I am satisfied that distinguished gentlemen on the other side of the aisle have no knowledge directly on the subject, because if they had it would have been public property and in the papers before this time. I think that is as far as it is necessary for me to make a statement in reference to the Sir Edward Grey letter.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Of course the gentleman is aware that Sir Edward Grey under no circumstances would address a letter to the State Department at Washington, and that no other member of the English Government would do it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I assumed that the other day, but I did not rest with that. I asked the State Department.

Mr. MANN. But that is beating around the bush.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Oh, no; it is not at all.

Mr. MANN. If Sir Edward Grey had written a letter, it would not be addressed to the State Department.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I am not disposed to think that the State Department would have authorized me to deny that such a letter existed if there was a letter of that kind in existence. That is my opinion. I do not state that as a fact, because I am not possessed of any facts further than those I have stated to the House.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield further?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Would the statement that the gentleman had from the State Department lead him to suppose that Sir Edward Grey or other responsible authority of the English Government had not sent a letter or a wire or other communication to the ambassador of Great Britain in Washington, the substance of which was to be communicated to the State Department?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I will say to the gentleman that it certainly did lead me to suppose that fact. I do not say that was the statement that came to me from the State Department, but I do judge from the statement that came to me that that department had no such letter.

Mr. MADDEN. But it might have had representations from the ambassador of Great Britain without having them in writing.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. It might have had a thousand things. Mr. BARTLETT. But the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] stated there was a "letter" there.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The statement was that there was a letter there from Sir Edward Grey.

Mr. BARTLETT. And that the Secretary of State had kept it concealed and had not let anyone know about it.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Certainly, and it was that fact that I was authorized to deny. All I desire to say in reference to this matter is this: In the first place, the bill now pending in the Senate has not one line in it that compels the purchase of a German ship or an interned ship of the allies. It leaves it discretionary with the board that is to be appointed under the bill to purchase these ships wherever they can be purchased in the interest of commerce. I think it is going far afield for gentlemen in this House to occupy the time of the House and try and convince the country that the President of the United States is going to do some overt act that will put this country in unfriendly relations with any other country in the world. I hold no commission to defend the President of the United States; he is perfectly able to defend himself on all occasions. [Applause on Democratic side.]

But it has only been a few months ago when gentlemen from that side of the House were severely criticizing the President of the United States because he did not commit himself to acts that would have involved this country in actual warfare, and I say that it does not now lie within the mouths of those gentlemen to say that because a bill may pass the Congress of the United States under the terms of which the President might commit an act that would bring about unfriendly relations with other countries of the world, to contend for one minute that the President of the United States would be guilty of such an act.

Gentlemen on that side of the House know as well as I do that of all the people and all the men in the United States the President of the United States would be the last man to involve this country in a war that was not justified or justifiable. [Applause on the Democratic side.] And no matter what you may think about the economic reasons for the passage of this bill, no matter what you may think about the reasons that may justify its passage, no matter whether you may think it is a wise piece of legislation from an economic or governmental standpoint or not, there is no man on that side of the House who I believe will stand in his place as an American Representative and say on his honor as a man or Representative in this House that he believes that the President of the United States, if this bill becomes a law, would commit an overt act under its terms that would involve this country in unfriendly relations with any other nation of the world. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. TOWNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. In just one minute. Now, if that is the case—and I am sure the past record of the President justifies that position—is not it unwise on the floor of this House to agitate this question in this way? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. TOWNER. Will the gentleman yield now?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. In one minute. When the whole people of our country desire above all things that in the dangers that to-day confront the world that peace, and peace alone, may rest upon our Republic. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I now yield to the gentleman.

Mr. TOWNER. Will the gentleman, in order to be certain that these very desirable results should follow, vote an amendment to the pending bill that would prevent the purchase of these interned vessels?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Well, I will consider that question when the bill comes before the House, but I will say to the gentleman that so far as my own judgment is concerned and so far as I believe the opinion of the people of this country rests there is no necessity whatever for an amendment of that kind. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, I yield the balance of my time to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON].

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, there is not one word in the pending bill which would violate our neutrality. I do not wish to participate in a political discussion, nor to talk about war, nor to shed any light upon the controversy as to the comparative veracity or audacity of the State Department or the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY] or their newspaper friends, but I do request that if further political discussion is desirable that it be postponed until the consideration of the next bill on the Unanimous-Consent Calendar [laughter], and I hope we may have a vote on the amendment of the gentleman from Illinois and get through with this bill. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time for the present.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I yield three minutes of my time to the gentleman from Washington [Mr. HUMPHREY].

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, the distinguished gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] has made a very eloquent defense of the President when nobody is attacking him. So far as I know no one on this side has criticized the President or in any way reflected upon him. But the man who is going to be at the head of this ship-purchasing board is Secretary McAdoo, if we can believe the press, and he is the man who stated before the committee that they intended to purchase these interned German ships. Now, I do not know whether the gentleman from Alabama has any particular license to lecture anybody upon the floor of this House for attacking the President or not. My memory goes back not so very long ago when he made a speech upon the floor of the House that was not so loudly applauded upon that side, and if I am correct at that time the President of the United States was urging the passage of the bill about as insistently as he is now urging the passage of the shipping bill, and the distinguished gentleman from Alabama stood down here in his place and declared that the proposition was un-American. Is he in a position to lecture this side of the House about attacking the President before he has been attacked? The gentleman has not hesitated to criticize him himself. I agreed with what he said about the Panama legislation, and I think the present shipping legislation is also un-American. I think that for the sake of saving a few dollars in freight it is proposed to bring us into the very shadow of war. It is proposed to place against the peace of this Nation the opportunity to buy a few secondhand ships and run them at a loss, and if the day comes that they ever do make a profit, then we are to abandon them and turn the field over to private parties. The most crude, socialistic scheme that ever has been proposed to the American people. A scheme that does not appeal to the judgment of the majority of mankind and something that is unknown in the history of the world. Never, I believe, has any nation run ships in the foreign trade. Some countries have maintained socialistic schemes inside of their own boundaries, but this is the first time it has been ever seriously proposed that any nation should go out into the international trade and go into the shipping business with all the difficulties and dangers that might follow.

Mr. ADAMSON. Does the gentleman desire to yield further time?

Mr. MANN. I yield three minutes to the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER].

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Chairman, I do not think that the State Department ought to split hairs. If it had in its possession a communication handed to it by the British ambassador by direction of the British Government, and if in spite of that circumstance the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] was told that no communication had been received from Sir Edward Grey, why all I can say is that the department was guilty of equivocation or worse. But I do not believe that the department knew that the communication was there. Nevertheless, as a matter of fact, the communication certainly was there. I assert that it was there, although I do not believe that the officials of the State Department were aware of the situation. I believe they were acting honestly when they made their denial to Mr. UNDERWOOD. I believe that the famous communication went to the Secretary of State; that he did not communicate it to the State Department, but instead of that he went off on one of his lecture tours.

Mr. MARTIN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. GARDNER. I will.

Mr. MARTIN. Does not the gentleman consider, if he now has a correct line on the facts, that ordinary frankness would suggest to the Secretary of State that he had better make the truth known at this late hour?

Mr. GARDNER. I do not know whether the Secretary communicated the facts to the department or not, but I make the assertion that there was actually submitted to the Secretary of State just such a communication as has been indicated.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if anyone criticizes the President on the supposition that he intends to buy those German ships, no one is to blame except the President himself. He has only to say to the American people, "I shall not buy those interned ships," and he will end the criticism in a moment's time. That is all he has to do. Ordinarily, Mr. Chairman, the President is the most adroit man who has ever occupied the White House, and I am surprised that he does not make the statement I indicate. Why, the President is so adroit that although he has been two years in office every conservative still thinks him a conservative and every radical still thinks him a radical. When Mr. Taft had been in office for two years every conservative thought he was a radical and every radical thought he was a conservative. [Laughter.] The fact is that on Tuesdays,



Thursdays, and Saturdays President Wilson is a radical and on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays he is a conservative. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE].

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the shipping bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD on the subject of the shipping bill. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, while I am loath to indulge in any political discussion and postpone the vote on this bill, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] desires to participate in the debate, and I yield to him five minutes.

Mr. MANN. Then I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I will consume that much time, but the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER], in his short speech, saw fit to assail the Secretary of State and to wave him aside with the suggestion that he supposes he had gone off on another lecturing tour. This great man has been slandered and misrepresented time and again by Republicans in this House about the lectures that he has delivered since he has been Secretary of State.

I want to say to gentlemen on that side now, and to my good friend from Massachusetts, Mr. GARDNER, in particular, that in all the time that Mr. Bryan has been secretary of State he has never been absent from that department engaged in lecturing as much as the time allowed to a Government clerk in one year for his vacation. Other men have held the office of Secretary of State and they could leave and be gone for days and days and the public did not know where they were. They could carry on a law practice and go to New York and be consulted maybe in big lawsuits and receive \$5,000 or \$10,000 for their services, but the public did not know what they were doing. But here is a man who has gone over this country for many years pleading the cause of the masses. He is engaged at spare times in lecturing, a business which enlightens the public and reduces the size of the Republican Party. [Laughter.] His whereabouts is always known, and when he delivers one of his great lectures the time and place is announced in a fashion something like this: "Mr. Bryan will lecture at this place at a certain time on the subject of 'The Prince of Peace.'" And Republicans who want to build up a big Navy and increase the standing Army are opposed to the Prince of Peace. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

No wonder you are always talking about Mr. Bryan's lecturing over the country. You get up on this floor and say he has gone off on another lecturing tour. What this great man does is in the open. He invites the public into his confidence, and he is to-day at his post of duty, standing by the highest and best interests of this Government. [Applause.]

Mr. GARDNER. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEFLIN. I will.

Mr. GARDNER. As a matter of fact, on Saturday last was he not inviting the public into his confidence on a lecturing tour in North Carolina?

Mr. HEFLIN. He went down to his home in North Carolina, I understand, Mr. Chairman; but you Republicans who are watching him so closely and always talking about him going on a lecture tour, if you will investigate a little you will find that he has not been absent on a lecturing tour, not counting Sundays, as much as one-fourth of the time that the law allows him for vacation. His lecturing dates altogether during the week days, or work days, constitute a period of time not more than 15 days, which is less than one-fourth of the time that the law allows him for vacation. He has not neglected his duties, and he has not had as much vacation as the Government grants every year to the ordinary clerk. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, just a word. I do not know whether this will end it or not, but I presume not. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] is not correct in his statement. I dare say that the records of the State Department will not show that the Secretary of State has been away a single day,

but by compilation of statistics as to where he has been elsewhere than Washington, it is proven he has been away much more of the time than has been indicated by the gentleman from Alabama.

But I do not think the Secretary of State is to be very much criticized for that. The State Department is probably better run when he is away than it is when he is present. [Laughter on the Republican side.] He does not know what is going on in the State Department when he is here. So he has to be excused for going to his home in North Carolina. I am glad to know, and so will Nebraska be glad to know, that he has moved to a home in North Carolina. And I hope he will continue to be permitted to hunt there as he pleases and lecture as he pleases.

But, after all, the question here is not a question of criticism of the President or the policy of the Government, but a question as to whether the State Department, the ranking department of this Government, can furnish information to the floor leader of this House of the majority party of the Government, and have that information spread over the land, which, while technically true, is, in fact, untrue. We ought to know. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] ought to be the first one to ask why, when he inquires of the State Department as to whether it is in possession of certain information, he is answered technically, "We do not have that information," when, in very fact, it has in its possession all the information referred to.

I have been, even as the minority leader of the House, informed by the Secretary of State during a Republican administration, as the gentleman from Alabama has been, and if it had been asserted on the floor of the House that that information was really misleading, I would have asked an investigation of a Republican administration to see whether the ranking department of the Government will endeavor to mislead this great body of the Government. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] But gentlemen on the other side of the House, with commendable courtesy, hoot. That is the way they look at it. They believe that it is proper to deceive the people. That is what they have been trying to do for years. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. HELM. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. MANN. No. I yield two minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT].

Mr. MOORE. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield to me for a question before he does that?

Mr. MANN. No.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] is recognized for two minutes.

Mr. LENROOT. Mr. Chairman, on last Saturday the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], because of a statement to the effect that a letter had been sent and was on file in the State Department, thought it important enough to inquire of the Secretary of State whether a letter had been received. The point was not whether it was a letter, but whether the representation had been made. If it were important last Saturday to know whether a letter had been received, it ought to be just as important for the gentleman this afternoon to inquire of the State Department whether a representation had been made in some other form and get either an affirmation or a denial of it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] wish to yield any of his time?

Mr. UNDERWOOD rose.

Mr. ADAMSON. Does the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. JOHNSON] wish some time?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I do.

Mr. ADAMSON. Then, Mr. Chairman, I yield to the gentleman from Alabama such time as he wishes to use.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] is recognized.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I think the gentlemen on the other side of the House are trying to raise a tempest in a teapot. My distinguished friend from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] usually looks at all questions from the wrong angle and turns the telescope in the wrong direction toward the battle line.

I called down to the State Department to ascertain in regard to a statement of facts, based upon a publication in the morning paper, with reference to a statement said to have been written by Sir Edward Grey. I was authorized to give a categorical denial of that statement, which I did, and which I stand on, and which I think is conceded to be correct by the gentlemen on the other side.

Now, since the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. LENROOT] has taken his seat, I have been informed by gentlemen on this

side of the House, but not by the State Department, so far as I am personally concerned, that the State Department has given out this morning to the press a denial that it has in its possession a protest from the English Government upon this subject from any source. I ask the gentleman from Indiana to make the statement.

Mr. CULLOP. Mr. Chairman, since this question arose I called up the State Department and was informed that no protest or objection from any nation had been received against the shipping bill, and that the Secretary of State gave a statement to the press this morning stating that no protest or objection had been made to the bill for the purchase of any ships [applause on the Democratic side], and that the bill raised no diplomatic question for which there should be occasion for such a protest to be made.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Indiana yield to the gentleman from Washington?

Mr. CULLOP. Certainly.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. I simply wanted to remind the gentleman from Indiana that nobody has said there is any protest against the bill. That is specifically denied in this article that I read from the New York Sun. It says specifically that no protest was made against the shipping bill. The protest was made against the transfer of these vessels.

Mr. CULLOP. No protest against any action that was proposed has been made, so I am informed.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. From the British Government?

Mr. CULLOP. Not from the British Government or any other nation.

Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington. In reference to these interned vessels?

Mr. CULLOP. Yes; and none whatever in reference to the proposed legislation or the action that would follow. It is not likely any nation would protest before any purchase was attempted.

Mr. GARDNER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Indiana yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. CULLOP. Yes.

Mr. GARDNER. Did the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] ask the State Department whether or not it was true that Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice, in response to a request from Mr. Bryan as to the way in which the British Government would regard the purchase of these interned vessels—whether, as a matter of fact, Sir Cecil Arthur Spring-Rice did not reply under instruction from his own Government?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Under the statement just made by the gentleman from Indiana and the statement issued by the State Department this morning I do not think it is necessary to ask them any further questions.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized for one hour.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, since this discussion has departed from the bill under consideration, I wish to discuss a matter which is of consequence to the property holders of the District of Columbia.

The subject I wish to discuss relates to the "Insurance Trust," which has just been formed in the District of Columbia. It will be remembered that about two years ago the Commercial Fire Insurance Co., which is located in the District of Columbia and doing business here, increased its capital stock and surplus from about \$150,000 to \$650,000. In other words, it added from popular subscription about half a million dollars to its capital stock and surplus. Before the addition of that half million dollars—in round figures—to its capital stock and surplus fund it was doing only a small business, and that business was confined to the District of Columbia. But after it had increased its capital stock and surplus fund to about \$650,000 it commenced to do a very large business, particularly in the District of Columbia.

One feature by which it increased its business was by the adoption of what was entirely a new feature in the insurance business in the District of Columbia, and that was that this company did away with agents' commissions upon premiums and gave to the assured the benefit of commissions upon premiums which theretofore went to the agents. This action displeased all the insurance agents in the District of Columbia.

Soon thereafter an insurance agent, who is at the head of one of the big financial institutions in the District of Columbia, admitted under oath that he, for his company, had during the

next preceding year received commissions upon premiums which came from placing \$14,500,000 of insurance. He, I assume, took exception to the inroad which the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. was making upon his companies, because of the fact that the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. was giving to the assured, instead of to the agents, the commissions on premiums for policies of insurance.

This financier to whom I have just referred as having received commissions on premiums for the \$14,500,000 of insurance written during the preceding year went to another financier-insurance agent, who was also at the head of a large financial institution in the District of Columbia. This second financier-insurance agent also admitted under oath that the concern of which he was president was receiving something like \$25,000 a year profit from this business, which the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. was injuring by giving the commissions to the assured instead of to the agent. Thereupon these two insurance agents went to the then Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and those commissioners took up the matter with certain Members of the House and, by statements which were later developed not to be true, induced this body to enter upon an investigation of the Commercial Fire Insurance Co., which had commenced the practice of giving commissions to the assured instead of to the agent as theretofore. As a result of that investigation I wrote a minority report from the committee to which the investigating resolution was referred. In that report I expressed the belief that this fight upon this insurance company had been inaugurated by these particular people for the reason that this company was no longer giving commissions to the insurance agents, and for the additional reason that this insurance company would not become a member of the proposed insurance trust for the District of Columbia.

Subsequent facts have developed beyond all sort of question or peradventure that this statement made by me in that report was correct. After that investigation was over and all of its aftermath was practically forgotten an insurance trust has been formed here in the District of Columbia, right under the dome of the Capitol, and to-day it is charging the property holders in the District of Columbia from 50 per cent to 150 per cent higher rates than was charged when the Commercial Insurance Co. was offering policies to the people of the District of Columbia minus agents' commissions.

My information is—and I believe my information is reliable—that the insurance agents and financial institutions who originally started this fight upon the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. kept it up and pressed it on and on until that company has been driven out of business in the District of Columbia. No sooner was that done than the Insurance Trust stepped in and established itself here in this community.

Mr. GORDON. What were the means and methods by which this conspiracy drove this Commercial Co. out of business?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I will tell the gentleman. I regret to say that some of the methods adopted were used through no less a personage than the superintendent of insurance for the District of Columbia. The present superintendent of insurance for the District of Columbia did many things to injure the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. One thing he did was that when the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. had succeeded in renting two stories of its building at the corner of Fifteenth and H, known as the Southern Building, to the Customs Court and the Department of Justice, the superintendent of insurance and another very high official voluntarily stepped in and advised the Customs Court and the Department of Justice against taking the lease. The superintendent of insurance then told the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. that if it spent \$150,000 toward improving that part of the building which the Department of Justice was to occupy, he would not allow that \$150,000 in its statement; that he would treat that \$150,000 as an impairment to that extent of its capital stock. When this gentleman was about to be appointed superintendent of insurance for the District of Columbia I believed, from what I gathered, that it was possible, at least, for him to become the instrument of the contemplated Insurance Trust. I did not know him personally. All I knew about him was what came to me voluntarily from people in the District of Columbia. It was represented to me that he himself was in the insurance business, and that he belonged to that particular branch of the insurance business which desired to fasten a trust upon the people of the District of Columbia, rather than become interested in seeing that the people of the District of Columbia secured low rates of insurance.

Mr. MOORE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I do.

Mr. MOORE. Will the gentleman give us the name of the president of the Commercial Insurance Co.?



Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The president of the insurance company of which I was speaking was Mr. Robert R. Tuttle.

Mr. MOORE. Will the gentleman tell us the result of the investigation which was had in the House some years ago?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. The particular charge that was made against the insurance company was that it was not solvent. The expert accountants who examined their books were chosen by those who were most hostile to the insurance company, but they reported that the company was absolutely solvent. Both the majority report and the minority report show that this company was solvent beyond all sort of question.

Mr. MOORE. I understood the gentleman to say that that company is now out of business, or has been driven out of business?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. That company is not now doing any business in the District of Columbia because of this war that has been waged upon it.

Mr. OLDFIELD. Will the gentleman give us the name of the District superintendent of insurance?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. His name is Nesbit. I am not sure of his initials. I think his name is Charles. It is suggested by the Clerk that his name is Charles F. Nesbit.

Now, when these charges were first made by the two financiers and insurance agents of whom I have spoken, and after they had gone to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the purpose of having an investigation brought about as to the solvency of the Commercial Fire Insurance Co., Mr. Charles F. Nesbit, who then was not the superintendent of insurance for the District of Columbia, according to the testimony of Col. William V. Judson, called upon the commissioners; and, as I say, according to Col. Judson's testimony, the object of his call was to encourage the warfare upon the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. Then, as I have said, after the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. had made arrangements to lease part of its building to the Customs Court or to the Department of Justice—I am not quite sure that it was the Department of Justice, but I think it was—then the present superintendent of insurance interfered and did what he could to prevent this company from making a profitable lease upon part of its building. In this petty piece of persecution he was aided, as I have said, by one who is very high indeed in political affairs and is in position to exercise potent influence.

But the superintendent of insurance did not stop there. He theretofore had been associated with Mr. Walter A. Brown, an insurance agent in the District of Columbia, and he also had been very intimately associated with Mr. William H. West, another insurance agent doing business in the District of Columbia.

After the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. had been so crippled that it could no longer do a profitable business in the District of Columbia, this Mr. Walter A. Brown and this Mr. William H. West canvassed the insurance companies doing business in the District of Columbia for the purpose of forming an insurance trust, which is now in existence in the District of Columbia. While they were canvassing the city of Washington for the purpose of forming this trust, upon several different occasions, when noontime came they took lunch with Charles F. Nesbit, the superintendent of insurance in the District of Columbia. Upon one occasion, if not upon both—and I think upon two occasions—immediately after the superintendent of insurance had taken lunch with these two gentlemen, he called upon the president of the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. and urged him to sign the articles which created this trust in the District of Columbia, and he never desisted in his persistence in that direction until after the Commercial Insurance Co. had so signed.

Mr. MOORE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

Mr. MOORE. Has the gentleman in his possession information as to the character of the so-called trust, what form it has taken?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. In a few moments I will present the "constitution and by-laws" of this insurance trust, and will make some comment on it.

Mr. MOORE. One more question. Is the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. still doing business outside of the District of Columbia?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. It is.

Mr. MOORE. Is it the company of which the former Assistant Postmaster General, Robert J. Wynne, was president?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. He was with the company in some official capacity before its referred-to troubles came on, but I do not know whether or not he is now.

As I was saying, the superintendent of insurance called upon Robert R. Tuttle, president of the Commercial Fire Insurance Co., upon more than one occasion, and encouraged him to have his company become a member of this trust.

About two weeks ago I had a conversation with the superintendent of insurance over the telephone relative to some insurance subjects. In that conversation he suggested that he come to my house that evening for the purpose of conferring with me relative to them. He came; and while he was there, unexpectedly to me, Mr. Tuttle, former president of the Commercial Fire Insurance Co., called with his wife to make a visit to me and my wife.

Mr. Tuttle came to my house just at the moment when I was talking to the superintendent of insurance about his having encouraged Tuttle to go into this Insurance Trust, and because of the presence of Mr. Tuttle I brought the question up in the presence of both the superintendent of insurance and Mr. Tuttle.

In that conversation Mr. Tuttle reiterated what he had theretofore said to me, and that was that the superintendent of insurance had come, I think, on two former occasions to him and encouraged him to put his company into the trust.

Mr. MOORE. Was the word "trust" used in that conversation?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. It was in every part of it.

Now, I have in my hand the Constitution and By-Laws of the Underwriters' Association of the District of Columbia. The bottom of the front page of this pamphlet shows that it was printed, not in Washington, but in New York, in 1913. In other words, the intention to form this trust here was a preconceived one, and they awaited only the destruction of the local company that stood in their way before they brought this trust into existence.

I am informed that Mr. Edward R. Hardy, of the State of New York, is the managing head of the Insurance Trust, which has control of insurance matters in the State of New York. There is apparent proof, at least, that the Insurance Trust which has recently been created in the District of Columbia, was formed under the guiding hand of this same Mr. Hardy. There is an insurance publication in the State of New York which is known to be absolutely controlled by the Insurance Trust. It is a paper edited by a man named Best, who voluntarily appeared before the House Committee on the District of Columbia for the purpose of breaking down the Commercial Fire Insurance Co. In his testimony he admitted that in the State of New York there was an Insurance Trust.

It develops that Mr. Hardy, who is at the head of the Insurance Trust in New York, came down to the District of Columbia, and has formed the Insurance Trust which has recently raised the rates in the District of Columbia from 50 per cent to more than 100 per cent.

Here I ask leave to insert the entire constitution and by-laws as a part of my remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the Record by inserting the paper indicated by him. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. There are, however, some parts of it which I wish to discuss briefly.

Mr. MOORE. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

Mr. MOORE. Is there anything in the by-laws of the Underwriters' Association that shows whether the business therein controlled is wholly within the District of Columbia?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I will read the gentleman some portions of it which will enlighten him.

Mr. MOORE. Does it go beyond the District?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. It does not.

Mr. BARTON. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

Mr. BARTON. Referring to Mr. Best's statement, to what committee did he make the statement?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. To the subcommittee of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, which had charge of the investigation of the Commercial Fire Insurance Co.

Mr. BARTON. Have those hearings been printed?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Is the gentleman prepared to say that \$150,000 expended, as he has suggested, on the repairs or alterations of the Southern Building should as a matter of good practice be carried as an asset?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I do not propose to discuss that.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The gentleman suggested that that was an improper act on the part of the insurance inspector.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes. I do not think it was any of his business.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. He refused to carry that as an asset. Would it not be properly carried as an expense, just as he suggested?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I think not. When a man or a corporation transfers dollars and cents into tangible, valuable property I do not think that property is any less an asset than the money which went into it.

Upon page 2 of the Constitution and By-laws of the Underwriters' Association of the District of Columbia I find the following:

Voting shall be as hereinafter provided, except that only class 1 members shall vote, and each member of that class shall have one vote.

Class 1 members are the insurance companies, and class 2 members are the agents of the insurance companies. It is therefore patent upon its face that they propose to hold the control of this organization within the insurance companies, and not even delegate any part of that control to their insurance agents.

To further show that this is a trust, I quote from page 3, article 4, under the caption "Officers":

SECTION 1. At the annual meeting (and in the manner provided in section 1, article 5, of these by-laws) there shall be elected by ballot a governing committee, a manager, and a treasurer. The governing committee shall elect one of its members as chairman and one as vice chairman.

Then, on page 4 of the same constitution and by-laws I find this statement:

Sec. 4. The duties of the managers shall be:  
(a) To make all rates under the rules, schedules, and minimums of the association and promptly promulgate them to all the members, also advising them at once of all changes of ratings and of all rules and regulations adopted or altered.

Thus direct authority is conferred upon the manager to make all rates which shall obtain in the District of Columbia.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I want to ask the gentleman if he thinks it is any different here from what it is anywhere else in the United States?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I think it is. I hope the trust has not yet accomplished its purpose of acquiring control over the entire territory of the United States. However, it may already have done so.

Mr. GREENE of Massachusetts. I think in general the insurance companies throughout this country regulate the rates and make them after the same fashion the gentleman has outlined these parties do in the District of Columbia.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. If so, it is just as indefensible elsewhere as it is here; and I do not believe Congress should sit here idly and see this thing go on where Congress makes the laws.

On page 4, article 5, under the title of "Governing committee," I find the following:

SECTION 1. This committee shall consist of 12 members, 3 of whom shall be officers of Washington companies, 6 shall be representatives of companies of other States, and 3 shall be representatives of foreign companies.

From that quotation I think it easily will be seen that outside companies under this organization have fixed it so that they can overrule the local companies, because they give the local companies a representation of only three members upon their board.

Further quoting, I find the following:

In 1913 and thereafter 4 shall be elected at each annual meeting to serve for a term of 3 years, those elected to be representatives of Washington companies, other States or foreign companies the same as those whose terms expired, provided that no member shall be eligible for reelection within 12 months of the expiration of his term of service.

I read that part of the by-laws and constitution for the purpose of showing that this trust was contemplated as far back as 1913, when the local companies that were standing in the way had not yet been destroyed.

On page 5 I find this:

SEC. 4. (a) The committee shall maintain an efficient department of surveys and inspection, and shall arrange for the making of rates, standards, schedules, minimums, and rules which shall be binding on all members as soon as promulgated. Ratings to be made by the managers and all in accordance with the standards, schedules, or minimums.

On the same page, near the bottom, I find this:

Fourth. No application for rerating shall be considered by the manager or governing committee unless the cause thereof is stated therein, and not then unless it be for one of the reasons set forth in these by-laws.

On page 6 I find a provision that the by-laws shall not be altered or amended except by a two-third vote of class 1; and, as I said before, class 1 is composed of the insurance companies themselves.

Article 9, under the title of "Commissions and brokerages," says:

Commissions: (a) Thirty per cent of the following classes of risks: Dwellings and apartment houses and their contents.

Private stables and private family garages, and other buildings and their contents, when written in connection with dwellings upon the same premises, excluding farm property.

Buildings and their contents occupied on the first floor as stores and exclusively as dwellings above the first floor.

Churches, convents, synagogues, schoolhouses, educational institutions, hospitals, public buildings and their contents (excepting institutions whose inmates are under legal restraint).

(b) Twenty-five per cent on brick buildings and contents occupied for mercantile purposes, office, public or large halls, and not exclusively for dwelling purposes above the first floor, etc.

In other words this constitution and by-laws goes on and fixes not only the rates, from which the companies shall not depart, but it also fixes the agents' commissions, from which no company is also permitted to depart.

As I already have permission, Mr. Chairman, to insert the constitution and by-laws in the RECORD I will not further quote from it, but wish to express the earnest desire that Members read it for the purpose of informing themselves.

I see from the local press that the assistant district attorney is investigating the question as to whether or not there is a local insurance trust, with a view of prosecuting it if there is one. I wish to invite the attention of the assistant district attorney to the fact, as I am informed, that Mr. Walter A. Brown and Mr. William H. West canvassed the insurance companies doing business in the District of Columbia for the purpose of having them become members of this trust. If the officers of the local insurance companies could be called, I doubt not that they could tell the district attorney that they were importuned and encouraged by those two gentlemen to join this trust.

For the purpose of supporting this local organization each company doing business in the District of Columbia had levied upon it by Mr. Hardy an assessment of three-quarters of 1 per cent upon its commissions or premiums—I am not quite sure which—and that three-quarters of 1 per cent, when collected, was to be paid to Mr. Edward R. Hardy, to whom I have heretofore made reference.

Mr. Chairman, I believe that I do not care to say more upon that subject, but before I resume my seat there is another subject concerning which I propose to make a few remarks. Last spring—

Mr. ASHBROOK. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I do.

Mr. ASHBROOK. I just came in and have not had the benefit of all the remarks of the gentleman from Kentucky, but I notice that he is discussing the insurance companies of the District of Columbia. I would like to inquire of the gentleman if he knows a way whereby some constituents of mine who have invested their good, hard-earned dollars in insurance companies in the District of Columbia could realize? Does the gentleman know anything about the insurance companies who are in bad favor at this time, and who have been selling stock to the people throughout the United States? And now these constituents who have been investing their hard-earned dollars find that they are holding the bag and can not realize; that their stock is worthless, or practically so.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I do not know to what company the gentleman from Ohio refers, but if he refers to either the Commercial Fire Insurance Co.—

Mr. ASHBROOK. I believe that is the company.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Or to the First National Fire Insurance Co., I will say to him, in giving an opinion, that if this fight never had been made by the then organizing insurance trust in the District of Columbia, that both of those companies would have made money, and that the gentleman's constituents not only would have been able to have gotten back what they invested but a handsome dividend also.

Now, to illustrate for the gentleman's information. While this investigation was going on before the House District Committee these companies brought to the committee daily hundreds and hundreds of policies which had been canceled by the assured because the investigation was being made, and because of hostile publications which were also being made in papers and periodicals controlled by the trust.

Mr. ASHBROOK. It is then the opinion of the gentleman that these companies to which he refers have been brought to their present condition through the persecution that has been brought about by these other people—

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. That is my unqualified opinion.



Mr. ASHBROOK. And the men behind the companies are honorable men and had no desire to hornswoggle, to use such a rural-constituent phrase?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. No; they evidenced no desire to hornswoggle, to use the same expression the gentleman used.

Mr. BARKLEY. If the gentleman will permit, I have some constituents in the same fix as those of the gentleman from Ohio, and I suppose I am authorized to make the same answer to them.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes; and I have some myself.

As I was saying, Mr. Chairman, when interrupted by the question of the gentleman from Ohio, there is another subject to which I wish to devote a few remarks.

Last spring, I believe it was, this House unanimously passed a bill which placed the auditor for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia upon a salary of \$5,000 a year, instead of permitting him to continue to be compensated by the unlimited-fee system. Under the fee system the auditor for the District of Columbia is being paid, as I say and as I can establish, an annual compensation of \$12,372, after paying all official expenses. To repeat, the House unanimously passed a bill to give to that official a salary of \$5,000 and to do away with the present unlimited-fee system of compensation. That bill is now pending in the Senate. On January 16 the auditor went before the Senate Committee on the Judiciary and made a statement relative to his fees.

The printed hearing begins by reciting the fact that there appeared before the subcommittee W. Meyer Lewin, Esq., Chapin Brown, Esq., Arthur A. Birney, Esq., J. Morrill Chamberlain, Esq., Matthew E. O'Brien, Esq., F. W. Brandenburg, Esq., Louis A. Dent, Esq., auditor of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, and Mr. George W. Evans, president of the West End Citizens' Association.

Mr. ADAIR. Was he "esquire," too?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. I will answer the gentleman from Indiana by saying that the representative from the citizens' association was not designated as "esquire," but as "mister."

Some years ago when the illustrious and lamented J. Proctor Knott was governor of Kentucky and titles were floating around promiscuously, he formally, as governor, gave the title of "mister" to one of Kentucky's distinguished citizens.

I have looked up the word "esquire," although I thought I knew what it was, and I found that it was properly used to designate a justice of the peace.

Squire Dent, auditor for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, made a very astounding statement when he appeared before the Senate Judiciary Committee for the purpose of defeating the passage of this bill in order that he may continue to draw \$12,372 net a year as his compensation from the unfortunate litigants of the District of Columbia. He denied that he receives as much as \$12,372, but admitted that he does receive about \$9,900. He reduces the net amount of his compensation by several methods, one of which is by subtracting expenses. A part of those expenses are law books and furniture, which, when bought, become his own property. Therefore our committee in treating it has included that part of the money so spent as net income, and has found that his net income, as I said, during the last four years would average annually the sum of \$12,372.

Squire Dent, in arguing before that committee the proposition that this bill should not be passed, says that this whole proposal to reduce his compensation grew out of spite against him. In so far as this House is concerned the bill originated with me; and when it originated with me I did not even know the name of the auditor of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and up to this good moment I have never laid eyes on Squire Dent. I would not know him if I were to see him; and God knows I bear him no ill will. I am actuated solely by the purpose to relieve unfortunate litigants in the District of Columbia and at the same time to allow him only a reasonable compensation for his work. The bill which has passed this House has fixed \$5,000 a year as his compensation.

But he complains that a man named Masters, whom he characterizes as an extortioner in lending money, is behind the movement to lessen his compensation. He also says that a local attorney—Mr. James Easby-Smith—reported to him—Squire Dent—that Masters had approached him—Mr. Easby-Smith—with a proposition to come to me and get such a bill started as has passed the House. Now, Squire Dent asserts that Masters—whoever he is—sought to have Mr. James Easby-Smith to come to me for the purpose of inducing me to introduce this bill; but Squire Dent failed to tell the Senate committee that he himself did send Mr. James Easby-Smith to me for the purpose of getting the passage of this bill stopped.

Suppose Mr. Masters, the alleged extortioner, did have a grievance against Squire Dent, the charger of unconscionable fees against the unfortunate litigants in the District of Columbia; how could that possibly come to a member of the District Committee with any force? Neither I nor any other member of the committee cared whether Mr. Masters was for or against Squire Dent's fee system. None of us cared whether Mr. James Easby-Smith was sent by Mr. Masters or by Squire Dent. We went ahead and did our duty, and the House has done its duty, regardless of that intended interference.

Squire Dent admitted to the Senate committee that he had been politely invited to appear before the House committee, but that he declined to do so because the House committee had no jurisdiction of the subject matter, notwithstanding a bill had been introduced and the Speaker of this House had referred that bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia. But Squire Dent, who fixes his own fees and rules his department of the court as he sees fit, indirectly criticizes the Speaker of this House for assigning a bill to what he—Squire Dent—thinks is the wrong committee.

But what difference does it make whether Mr. Masters was inspired by ill will against Mr. Dent or not? What difference does it make whether the House committee had jurisdiction or not? The fact still remains that Squire Dent has been receiving an average annual compensation of \$12,372, after the payment of official expenses, notwithstanding the fact that he says he has not. However, let me repeat that he admits to about \$9,900, which is at least \$4,900 too much. The members of the court who appointed him receive only \$6,000 a year each. Yet it has been conclusively shown that he receives more than twice as much as either one of the judges who appointed him and who are superior to him. Now, Squire Dent, in his statement before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, says that an accountant from the Department of Justice, by the name of McNish, also investigated the amount of his annual compensation and found it to be less than \$10,000 a year. This is not true. Mr. McNish found the amount to be much larger than this. But, in any event, I say, without fear of contradiction, that when Mr. McNish made his investigation Squire Dent, the auditor for the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, withheld from him information as to fees he had then earned. The accountant who acted for the House District Committee was an impartial man. He never had seen or heard of Squire Dent before the bill came up; but he arrived at his figures in this way: He took the cases which had been referred to Squire Dent as auditor during the entire time that he had been auditor, and from these cases and the records of the auditor's office he got the amount of the fees which Squire Dent had allowed to himself as auditor, and, when he had gotten this information from the cases and the auditor's own records, he added up the figures so obtained, and then he subtracted the legitimate expenses of the office and found that Squire Dent's net annual compensation was \$12,372. He, of course, included fees that had been earned, according to the auditor's method of computation, up to the time to which the investigation extended.

I doubt not that I have dignified Squire Dent's statement entirely too much by undertaking, through these means, of giving light to the public as to his doings or information to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. Squire Dent undertakes to distract attention from his big charge of \$50 a day by complaining that a man by the name of Masters had procured the passage of this bill. And I might say that Squire Dent, in discussing the subject, criticized the district attorney over in Virginia, Mr. Crandal Mackey, and his main criticism of Mr. Mackey is leveled at him because this man Masters, the alleged usurer, has been, according to Squire Dent, a client of Mr. Mackey; and therefore Col. Mackey is contaminated because he associates with Masters. And, as Masters was once indicted, upon the same kind of logic, Squire Dent can also be criticized. There was an infamous lumber company called the Washington Lumber Co., and in that company Squire Dent was one of the directors, and Mr. Eugene H. Taggart was another one of the directors; and Mr. Taggart, the codirector with Squire Dent, also has been indicted for criminal fraud. So it seems that Squire Dent's business associates are no better off in that respect than are Mr. Mackey's alleged clients. One of these criticisms is no better than the other, and neither is sound. Neither will one nor both of them, no matter how adroitly handled by Squire Dent, conceal the fact that he is collecting from litigants more than he should collect. One large estate here in town is owned by a crazy man by the name of Peters. Peters has a committee. Squire Dent has been charging more than \$50 a day for overlooking the settlements of his committee, and has allowed that committee during the last few years nearly \$100,000 compensation out of that lunatic's estate.

Let me invite your attention to two of those allowances. The lunatic, in charge of a couple of men, was sent over to Atlantic City, and when the week end came the committee visited him over there, and the committee charged \$100 for that visit. And that is not all. The committee took along with him his accountant to see the lunatic. God only knows what an accountant would want to see the lunatic about, but that accountant was allowed \$150 for going over to Atlantic City on that occasion to see this lunatic. But these are small items. Some of the other allowances are more indefensible.

We have another case of the estate of a lunatic where—  
Mr. SHERWOOD. What was the value of the lunatic's estate?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. About half a million dollars. As I said, we have another estate of a lunatic who is confined in the asylum. As stated in the House committee report, Squire Dent has allowed enormous and unusual fees, not only to the committee but to the law partners of the committee as well; and one of the committee of this lunatic who is receiving these large fees by the grace of Squire Dent came to me—whether or not he came upon the advice of Squire Dent I can not say—and asked me to stop the passage of this bill.

Mr. RUCKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman pardon me for a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Yes.

Mr. RUCKER. I am anxious to know what connection with the court this auditor, Squire Dent, has.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Well, the auditor of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia is much the same as a master in chancery in your court or mine.

Now, then, this office that Squire Dent holds was established in 1785, before the District of Columbia was separated from the State of Maryland. By an act passed in 1802 that act of 1785 of the State of Maryland was made applicable to the District of Columbia, so that the fee system, which is still preserved for the benefit of Squire Dent as the auditor of the District of Columbia, was fixed in 1785.

Squire Dent also says that Mr. Wilton J. Lambert, a local attorney, helped to inspire the introduction of the bill which abolishes his exorbitant fees. I do not believe that Mr. Lambert has ever attempted to have anything to do with the matter. For myself I can truthfully say I do not know Mr. Lambert. I never saw him.

Not long ago the Washington Star said editorially that Squire Dent's compensation should be large, because he, while auditor, could not practice law. The editor of the Star seems to have overlooked the fact that the auditor was then practicing law for one of the owners of the Star in the case of Gaddis against Noyes. It is also true that the auditor uses his public office in practicing law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky. Mr. Chairman, I wish to append the following as a part of my remarks:

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

#### CONSTITUTION.

##### ARTICLE 1.

###### Name.

The name of this organization shall be the Underwriters' Association of the District of Columbia.

##### ARTICLE 2.

###### Objects.

The object of this association shall be the reduction of the fire waste in the District of Columbia, the establishment of just and fair rates, whereby the cost of fire insurance may be equitably distributed among all classes of manufacturers, merchants, private householders, and others, and the prevention of discrimination between one property owner and another; for these purposes this association will establish a system of schedule and minimum ratings, giving the best risks, the lowest rates, and adding specific charges for all deficiencies from required standards, making reductions from such rates when the deficiencies charged for are eliminated, and also provide rules and plans for regulating the practices of the business of fire underwriting, including commissions and brokerages in the District of Columbia.

##### ARTICLE 3.

###### Membership.

Shall consist of two classes:

1. Fire insurance companies.

2. Associate members—Local or general agents.

All fire insurance companies regularly admitted to do business in the District of Columbia shall be eligible to class 1, and all regularly licensed fire insurance agents shall be eligible to class 2.

###### Voting.

Voting shall be as hereinafter provided, except that only class 1 members shall vote, and each member of that class shall have one vote.

##### ARTICLE 4.

###### Meetings.

Meetings shall be held at such times and places and under such regulations as may be prescribed by the by-laws. Class 2 members shall have the privilege of the floor.

##### ARTICLE 5.

###### Management.

The management of the association shall be under direction and control of such officers and committees as shall be prescribed by the by-laws.

##### ARTICLE 6.

Any member may withdraw from this association at any time on giving 60 days' notice, in writing, it being understood that at the end of such 60 days and on such withdrawals any other member may withdraw on 2 days' notice.

##### ARTICLE 7.

This constitution shall not be altered or amended except by a two-thirds vote of the class 1 members represented at any stated meeting or at a meeting specially called for the purpose, copies of such amendments to be sent to the members at least 10 days in advance of said meeting.

##### BY-LAWS.

##### ARTICLE 1.

Applications for membership shall be made, in writing, through the manager hereinafter provided for to the governing committee, and, if approved by it, the applicant shall be a member upon signing the constitution and by-laws and company agreement.

##### ARTICLE 2.

###### Representation.

Each company may be represented at the meetings of the association by one of its officers or managers, or in the absence of such officer or manager, by its local agent having written authorization of the company, such authorization to be effective at any meeting at which the company may not be represented by one of its officers or managers, and to remain in force until revoked by the company. Each company shall be entitled to one vote, which, in the absence of an officer, may be cast by the agent or firm of agents duly authorized in writing.

##### ARTICLE 3.

###### Meetings.

SECTION 1. Stated meetings shall be held on the first Thursday of the months of March, June, September, and December at 2 o'clock p. m. The September meeting to be the annual meeting.

SEC. 2. Special meetings may be called by the chairman of the governing committee at his discretion, and shall be called by him when requested in writing by nine members of the association, but no business shall be transacted at a special meeting except that which is specified in the call for same, except by unanimous consent of the members present.

SEC. 3. Fifteen representatives shall constitute a quorum at any meeting, counting individuals or firms.

##### ARTICLE 4.

###### Officers.

SECTION 1. At the annual meetings (and in the manner provided in sec. 1, art. 5, of these by-laws) there shall be elected by ballot a governing committee, a manager, and a treasurer. The governing committee shall elect one of its members as chairman and one as vice chairman.

SEC. 2. The duties of the chairman and vice chairman shall be such as are usual to these positions.

SEC. 3. The treasurer shall collect all moneys due the association, deposit the same in the name of the association in a depository to be approved by the governing committee, and pay all bills when approved by said committee, by check drawn by himself and countersigned by the chairman. He shall keep proper books of account and make a report of the finances at the annual meeting. His account shall be audited quarterly by a public accountant. He shall give a bond for the faithful performance of his duties for such an amount as may be fixed by the governing committee, premium to be paid by the association. He may be the same person as the manager hereinafter provided for.

SEC. 4. The duties of the manager shall be:

(a) To make all rates under the rules, schedules, and minimums of the association, and promptly promulgate them to all the members, also advising them at once of all changes of ratings and of all rules and regulations adopted or altered.

(b) He shall keep a record of the proceedings of the association and its committees and perform such other duties as they shall require.

(c) He shall, under the direction of the governing committee, have charge of all employees and all books and papers.

(d) Surveys shall be printed or otherwise duplicated and the duplicates shall be furnished members and owners of the property surveyed upon request.

##### ARTICLE 5.

###### Governing committee.

SECTION 1. This committee shall consist of 12 members, 3 of whom shall be officers of Washington companies, 6 shall be representatives of companies of other States, and 3 shall be representatives of foreign companies. In 1913 and thereafter four shall be elected at each annual meeting to serve for a term of three years, those elected to be representatives of Washington companies, other States, or foreign companies the same as those whose terms expire, provided that no member shall be eligible for reelection within 12 months of the expiration of his term of service. Vacancies shall be filled by the governing committee from the class represented by the retiring members; such election shall be until the next annual meeting only.

NOTE.—In 1913 the four nominees receiving the highest vote shall serve for three years; the four nominees receiving the next highest vote, for two years; and the four nominees receiving the next highest vote, for one year. In case of tie between two or more, lots shall be cast.

SEC. 2. Regular meetings of the committee shall be held at such times and places as it may designate.

SEC. 3. The committee shall have the management of all the affairs of the association unless otherwise provided for.

SEC. 4. (a) The committee shall maintain an efficient department of surveys and inspections and shall arrange for the making of rates, standards, schedules, minimums, and rules, which shall be binding upon all members as soon as promulgated, ratings to be made by the manager and only in accordance with the standards, schedules, or minimums.

(b) Notice of such rates and rules, or changes thereof, shall be given to the members within 24 hours after their adoption, Sundays and holidays excepted.

(c) The committee may also prescribe rules and wording of forms for policies.



SEC. 5. No alteration shall be made in an established rate either by the manager or by the governing committee, except for one of the following-named causes:

First. A change in occupancy, improvements, or a change in the risk, or its exposures material to the hazard, or in case there is a general advance or reduction of rates, or a change in the schedule, standard, minimum, or rules applicable to the risk.

Second. Rates made prior to the adoption of a minimum, schedule, or standard shall be revised to accord with said minimum, schedule, standard, or rules.

Third. If a minimum, schedule, standard, or rule has been erroneously applied by the manager, the governing committee may correct the error upon written appeal from a member, specifying the error.

Fourth. No application for rerating shall be considered by the manager or governing committee unless the cause thereof is stated therein, and not then unless it be for one of the reasons set forth in these by-laws.

#### ARTICLE 6.

##### Revenue.

The governing committee shall levy an assessment on or before \_\_\_\_\_, sufficient to cover the estimated expenses of the association for the current year, said assessment to be based on premiums written within the jurisdiction of this board during the year ending the previous 31st day of December, and shall include all premiums received for insurance or reinsurance on rated and unrated risks, less reinsurance effected in companies, members of this association, and return premiums.

The assessment shall be paid on or before the 31st day of March succeeding. The failure of a member to pay the assessment when due shall be cause for suspension or expulsion at the will of the association, provided that the manager shall notify the members in writing at least 10 days prior to the meeting of the association at which such default shall be reported for consideration.

#### ARTICLE 7.

##### Outside risks.

Associate members (class 2) of this association shall observe the rules, rates, commissions, and brokerages of other fire underwriters' associations.

#### ARTICLE 8.

##### Alterations and amendments.

These by-laws shall not be altered or amended except by a two-thirds vote of class 1 members of the association present at any stated meeting, or at any meeting to be called especially for that purpose. Notice of any change in the by-laws shall be sent to the members at least 10 days in advance of said stated or special meeting, and accompanying said notice there shall be a copy of the proposed amendment or amendments.

#### ARTICLE 9.

##### Commissions and brokerages.

Commissions: (a) Thirty per cent on the following classes of risks: Dwellings and apartment houses and their contents. Private stables and private family garages, and other outbuildings and their contents, when written in connection with dwelling upon the same premises, excluding farm property.

Buildings and their contents occupied on the first floor as stores and exclusively as dwellings above the first floor.

Churches, convents, synagogues, schoolhouses, educational institutions, hospitals, public buildings, and their contents (excepting institutions whose inmates are under legal restraint).

(b) Twenty-five per cent on brick buildings and contents occupied for mercantile purposes, office, public, or lodge halls and not exclusively for dwelling purposes above the first floor, and all other risks not coming under class C as hereinafter provided for.

(c) Twenty per cent on all risks specifically rated as special hazards. (d) The commission on the premiums of policies covering ground rents, leases, rents, use and occupancy, profits and commission to be the commission applicable to the building wherein or whereon or to which such ground rent, lease, rent, use and occupancy, profits and commission insurance applies, builders' risks shall take commission applicable to class for which the building when completed is intended.

(e) Each and all of the foregoing commissions to include all agency expenses, such as postage, exchange, advertising, solicitors' fees, personal local license fees, clerk hire, rent, services in adjusting losses under the policies issued at the agency, and all other agency charges whatsoever, excepting only maps, map corrections, advertising required by law, local board expenses and taxes, salvage corps taxes, and agent's and solicitor's State license fees.

(f) A contingent commission of 5 per cent on the net results of the business of each agency for each contingent year to be computed as follows:

By deducting from the gross premiums written by the agent for the company:

(1) Cancellations and return premiums;

(2) The commissions described herein (which commissions cover agency expenses already described herein);

(3) The amount of losses and loss expenses incurred on business in force on the books of said company at the agency, whether placed there by the present agent or turned over to him for supervision and attention at expiration, and on all business hereafter written by said agent for said company;

(4) All other agency expenses and charges whatsoever, including local board expenses, State and local taxes and licenses, maps, and map corrections, and advertising as required by law; and

(5) Premium consideration for reinsurances effected by or at the request of the agent; and

(6) By adding all collections for losses and loss expenses on reinsurance effected by or at the request of the agent.

(7) Any contingent commission paid shall not be treated as an agency expense in computing the contingent commission of any subsequent contingent year.

(g) At the expiration of the contingent year, or upon the termination of the agency, the company will make up the contingent account, and on request will remit (all premiums for the contingent period being paid to this company and not otherwise) the amount found to be due, if anything, or may request said agent to charge the same in his next monthly account current.

(h) In view of the fact that the agent is not charged with unearned premium in computing the net results for the contingent year he shall

have no compensation, contingent or otherwise, on the business or its profits after the termination of the agency.

#### BROKERAGE.

(i) Brokerages shall be 10 per cent less than commission applicable to each risk, as above set forth, or 10 per cent on the 20 per cent class, 15 per cent on the 25 per cent class, and 20 per cent on the 30 per cent class.

(j) Class 1 members shall not allow nor class 2 accept or pay compensation (commission, contingent or brokerage) greater or different than that above set forth, except that:

(k) An agent representing one company only may receive an annual salary from that company, but no company shall have more than one agent compensated by a salary who shall be counted as one of the six agents provided for in article 11 and who shall be governed by the brokerage rule of the association; and except that:

(l) A principal agent supervising the business of and responsible for other subagents who must write their own policies may receive an overriding commission of 5 per cent on the business only of such subagents, who may receive the regular graded commission and contingent herein set forth, but no contingent shall be paid the principal agent on the subagents' business, all subject to article 11 of the by-laws, the principal agent counting as one agent under that rule, and no class 1 member availing itself of this method may have any direct reporting agent or agents in addition to its principal agent.

#### ARTICLE 10.

##### Dwelling-house rates.

The rate on brick dwellings, unexposed other than by brick or frame dwellings and under fire department protection, shall be 15 cents for one year, two annuals for three years (that is to say, 30 cents), and three annuals for five years (that is to say, 45 cents); the rate on the contents of such brick dwellings shall be 25 cents for one year, with the same term rule and rate on frame dwellings and their contents unexposed other than by brick dwellings and under fire department protection shall be 35 cents for one year, with the same term rule. Frame dwellings and contents in rows shall be specifically rated.

#### ARTICLE 11.

##### Number of representatives.

No class 1 member shall have more than six representatives compensated at greater or different than brokerage rates. All over that number shall be compensated only by the brokerages as set forth in article 9. Head offices of local companies shall count as one agency under this rule. Class 1 members shall in writing give, whenever required, the names of their agents compensated at greater than brokerage rates.

#### ARTICLE 12.

##### Stamp clerks.

Class 2 members shall submit all daily reports and canceled policies to stamp clerks, who shall inspect at reasonable intervals the books of local companies for the purpose of verifying policies not reported by daily reports. Daily reports or other records shall indicate the commission and brokerage, if any, applicable.

When publishing rates the manager shall cause to be noted on each card or schedule of rates opposite each risk or part of risk as listed a letter indicating the grade of commission or brokerage chargeable: (A) indicating 30 per cent grade, (B) 25 per cent grade, and (C) 20 per cent grade.

#### ARTICLE 13.

##### Order of business.

SECTION 1. At the stated meetings of the association the following shall be the order of business:

1. Calling of the roll by company.
2. Reading of the minutes.
3. Report of governing committee.
4. Unfinished business.
5. New business.
6. Elections.

The roll by company shall be called upon request of any member.

#### PARLIAMENTARY RULES.

SEC. 2. This association shall be governed by the rules laid down in Cushing's Manual.

SEC. 3. The chairman of the governing committee, or in his absence the vice chairman, shall preside.

#### ARTICLE 14.

##### Agreement.

This constitution and these by-laws shall become effective and in force when all the regular stock companies licensed in the District of Columbia shall have subscribed hereto; or if any company or companies does not or do not hereto subscribe, then when each and every agent of such nonsigning company or companies shall have become an associate member of this association and personally subscribed hereto.

The subscribers hereto, by our signatures, affirm our support and membership in the Underwriters' Association of the District of Columbia. We agree to submit any doubtful questions as to rates, rules, commission, and (or) brokerage that may arise under this agreement to the committee, and we bind ourselves to abide by their decision, whatever it may be, subject to appeal to the association, to the end that harmony and good fellowship may continually prevail.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman from Illinois desire to use further time?

Mr. MANN. No. I suggest that the gentleman ask unanimous consent that general debate be now closed.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that general debate be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] asks unanimous consent that the general debate be closed. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill for amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. That the duties of the division of mental hygiene shall be to study and investigate mental disorders and their causes, care, and prevention. The duty of the division of rural sanitation shall be to investigate and encourage the adoption of improved methods of rural and industrial sanitation, and disseminate information among farmers and others for the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Chairman, does the gentleman from Illinois desire to offer the amendment suggested, or does he prefer that the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE], in charge of the bill, offer it?

Mr. MANN. I would rather have the gentleman from Virginia do it.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I move that, on page 2, line 4, the last two words on that line be stricken out.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. MONTAGUE].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend, page 2, line 4, by striking out—

Mr. MONTAGUE. Let me state the entire amendment. It is that the last two words on line 4, and the first five words on line 5, and the last word on line 5, and the first word on line 6, and the last three words on line 6, together with the first four words on line 7, be stricken out, so that the sentence will read as follows:

The duty of the division of rural sanitation shall be to investigate improved methods of rural sanitation and the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia. Will the gentleman offer it again? The Clerk did not catch it.

Mr. ADAMSON. Let the form of the motion be to "make the sentence read as follows," and then read what it should be.

Mr. MANN. I suggest to the gentleman that he move to strike out all after the word "prevention," in the section, and insert what is desired.

Mr. MONTAGUE. The sentence then would read as follows:

The duty of the division of rural sanitation shall be to investigate improved methods of rural sanitation and the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 2 by striking out the words "mental hygiene"—

Mr. MANN. No; strike out all after the word "prevention," in line 3.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all after the word "prevention," in line 3, page 2, and insert the following: "The duty of the division of rural sanitation shall be to investigate improved methods of rural sanitation and the prevention and suppression of communicable diseases."

Mr. MONTAGUE. That is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Virginia.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MONTAGUE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill with amendments to the House, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. HARRISON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee, having had under consideration the bill (H. R. 16037) to provide divisions of mental hygiene and rural sanitation in the United States Public Health Service, had directed him to report it back to the House with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to and that the bill as amended do pass.

Mr. ADAMSON. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON] moves the previous question on the bill and amendments to final passage.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on any amendment? If not, the Chair will put them in gross. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MONTAGUE, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

#### MINING EXPERIMENT AND MINE SAFETY STATIONS.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 15360) to provide for the establishment and maintenance of mining experiment and mine safety stations for making investigations and disseminating information among employees in mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, and for other purposes, with amendments.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill and read the amendments into it.

The bill was read, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to establish and maintain in the several important mining regions of the United States and the Territory of Alaska, as Congress may appropriate for the necessary employees and other expenses, under the Bureau of Mines and in accordance with the provisions of the act establishing said bureau, 10 mining experiment stations and 15 mine safety stations, movable or stationary, including those already established, the province and duty of which shall be to make investigations and disseminate information with a view to improving conditions in the mining, quarrying, metallurgical, and other mineral industries, safeguarding life among employees, preventing unnecessary waste of resources, and otherwise contributing to the advancement of these industries: *Provided*, That not more than three mining experiment stations and mine safety stations hereinabove authorized shall be established in any one fiscal year under the appropriations made therefor.

SEC. 2. That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to accept lands, buildings, or other contributions from the several States offering to cooperate in carrying out the purposes of this act.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

Mr. MANN and Mr. FERRIS demanded a second.

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent that a second be considered as ordered. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman if there is any print of the bill as reported?

Mr. FOSTER. With the amendments, there is not.

Mr. MANN. How many amendments are there?

Mr. FOSTER. There are three amendments. I will state them to the gentleman, if he wants to know what they are.

Mr. MANN. I will not take the time now.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to considering a second as ordered?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] will have 20 minutes and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] will have 20 minutes.

Mr. STAFFORD. I ask unanimous consent that the amendments be reported separately, so that the House may know what they are.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the amendments.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 1, in line 6, after the word "Alaska," insert the words "as Congress may appropriate for the necessary employees and other expenses," so that it will read:

"That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and directed to establish and maintain in the several important mining regions of the United States and the Territory of Alaska, as Congress may appropriate for the necessary employees and other expenses, under the Bureau of Mines—"

And so forth.

Also the following:

Page 1, in line 9, after the word "stationary," insert the words "including those already established."

Also the following:

On page 2, in line 6, after the word "industries," strike out the period and insert a colon and the following:

"*Provided*, That not more than three mining experiment stations and mine safety stations hereinabove authorized shall be established in any one fiscal year under the appropriations made therefor."

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. FOSTER] is recognized for 20 minutes.

[Mr. FOSTER addressed the House. See Appendix.]

Mr. FOSTER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

Mr. TAYLOR of Colorado, Mr. RAKER, Mr. HOWELL, Mr. POWERS, Mr. SUTHERLAND, Mr. EVANS, Mr. FARR, Mr. KIRKPATRICK, Mr. CASEY, Mr. GRAHAM of Illinois, Mr. SELDOMRIDGE, and Mr. FOWLER were granted leave to extend remarks in the RECORD.

Mr. COOPER. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois a question.

Mr. FOSTER. I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. COOPER. How many men are there actually at work in all these mines in the United States; what is the total number of men?



Mr. FOSTER. About 2,000,000 men in the United States.  
 Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print a letter to me from the director of the geological survey.  
 The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Oklahoma?  
 There was no objection.  
 The letter is as follows:

OKLAHOMA GEOLOGICAL SURVEY,  
 Norman, January 29, 1915.

Hon. SCOTT FERRIS,  
 House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

DEAR SIR: A few days ago I sent you a telegram concerning House bill 15869, which provides for the establishment of experiment stations and the installation of mine rescue cars.

I have been informed that this bill, known as the Foster bill, did not come up for consideration on the date referred to in the telegram, but I find that Mr. FOSTER will be the first Member recognized on Monday, February 1. I wish to again call the matter to your attention, urging your support for the bill.

Yours, very truly,

C. W. SHANNON, Director.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken, and (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

#### PENSIONS.

Mr. RUSSELL. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 21037) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Civil War and certain widows and dependent children of soldiers and sailors of said war, with an amendment.

The Clerk read the amended bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provision and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Emanuel Pollard, late of Company E, First Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abner Brooks, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Prior P. Baird, late of Company A, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elvin A. Estey, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Moses Miller, late of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Hall, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Thurston, widow of George E. Thurston, late of Company C, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Sylvester Rumsey, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah P. Deem, widow of Edward W. Deem, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Mann, widow of Jonathan Mann, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James A. Carter, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rachel Thompson, widow of William H. Thompson, late of Company I, Eighty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Orion P. Howe, late of Company C, Fifty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Hunter, late of Company C, Fortieth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Casler, widow of Henry Casler, who served as a seaman in United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Samuel P. Beck, late of Company B, Eleventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas G. Butner, helpless and dependent child of Samuel Butner, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Daniel Snider, late of Company A, Ninth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, First Regiment West Virginia Veteran Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Guthrie, late of Company D, One hundred and sixty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$21 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Effie A. Smith, helpless and dependent child of Joseph Smith, late of Company A, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Sue S. Benson, former widow of Jacob R. Rabb, late of Company E, One hundred and nineteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Cassius M. Rose, late of Company E, Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel C. Derby, late of Company H, Forty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard S. Carr, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jennie A. Work, widow of Robert A. Work, late of Companies I and A, Forty-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George W. Noah, late of Company H, First Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abraham S. Foster, late of Company A, Seventy-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Johanna Miller, widow of Friedrich Miller, late of Company A, Cape Girardeau Battalion Missouri Home Guards, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Ira B. Timmons, late of Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment, and Company K, Seventeenth Regiment, Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James M. Osborn, late of Company K, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Logan McDaniel, late of Company G, Forty-eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Dryman, late of Company F, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah Hill, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William A. Morris, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Horace E. Jones, late of Company H, Second Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert B. Martin, late of Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel McLaughlin, late of Company F, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rhoda J. Wright, former widow of Adam S. Wright, late of Company F, Twenty-fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Loyd G. Harris, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John W. Hinds, late of Company C, Sixty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Capney, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eliza J. Butler, now Elliott, former widow of Simon P. Butler, late of Company B, Third Regiment, and Company G, Thirty-third Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Malinda J. Wall, former widow of John H. McMillin, late of Company B, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Henrietta H. Blodgett, widow of Frederick Blodgett, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susan A. Phillips, widow of William H. Phillips, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles Schultz, late musician Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Hemstreet, late of Company A, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Shanley, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Battalion Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James P. Miller, late of Battery F, Independent Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel Diefenbaugh, late of Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment, and Company C, Eighteenth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry M. Benson, late of Company C, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Black, late of Company C, Sixty-second Regiment, and Company F, Sixty-seventh Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Melissa W. Shaw, former widow of Johnson J. Shaw, late of Company H, Third Regiment Maryland Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Barbara Theiring, widow of Anton Theiring, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Margaret A. Hardin, widow of William H. H. Hardin, sr., late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment, Company H, Fiftieth Regiment, and Company G, Tenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George O. Steadman, late of Company A, Thirty-first Regiment, and Company B, Seventeenth Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Shirey, widow of Peter Shirey, late of Company G, Fortieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Fredus H. Aldrich, late of Company A, Forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$22.50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ambrose E. Beardsley, late of Company H, Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jonathan J. Boyer, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harriet C. Martindale, widow of Stephen Martindale, late of Company C, Third Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James A. Hight, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Bonaparte Hunnell, late of Company C, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Venning, widow of Henry Venning, late of Company C, Seventy-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas A. Moore, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Provisional Enrolled Missouri Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Augustus E. Dodds, helpless and crippled son of William A. Dodds, late of Company H, Seventy-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary E. Skelton, now Gillespie, former widow of John Skelton, late of Company A, Fifty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alfred Nicholas, late of Company D, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Catharine McDermott, widow of Patrick McDermott, late of Company H, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Emma McDermott, helpless and dependent child of said Patrick McDermott, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Catharine McDermott, the name of said Emma McDermott shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Catharine McDermott.

The name of Maggie Adams, widow of John Adams, late of Company K, Forty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Parthenia E. Brown, widow of Charles H. Brown, late of Company B, Twentieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry Feindt, late of Company F, Tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Moore, late of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Papst, late of Company E, Tenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward Z. Williams, late of Company B, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Plank, late of Company C, Webster County Missouri Home Guards, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Fralick, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Grant, alias Jackson Bowman, late of Company E, Third Regiment North Carolina Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. McMiller, former widow of John McMiller, late of Company H, Eighty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Albert C. Worthington, alias Amzi W. Cowles, late of Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jane Sheek, widow of Giles A. Sheek, late of Companies A and C, Seventh Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary C. Riggs, widow of Charles S. Riggs, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William M. Wilson, who served as a harness maker, Quartermaster's Department, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John W. Taylor, late of Company C, Eighteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward Pennefeather, late of Company B, Seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William C. Mitchell, late of Company F, Twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel P. Gill, late ordinary seaman, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charlotte Diller, widow of Francis M. Diller, late of Company A, First Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Infantry,

and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Ella Charlotte Diller, helpless and dependent child of said Francis M. Diller, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Charlotte Diller, the name of said Ella Charlotte Diller shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Charlotte Diller.

The name of John C. Potter, alias John L. Callahan, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amanda E. Coughanour, widow of George W. Coughanour, late of Company F, Fortieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Horace B. Hamilton, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph E. Freeston, late of Company B, First Battalion Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Missoura A. Foster, widow of Louis R. Foster, late of Company C, First Regiment United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nelson J. Letts, late of Company H, Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John H. Ashbaugh, late of Company B, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Ohio National Guard Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Ramage, late of Company L, Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rodney W. Anderson, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles M. Hambright, late of Company B, Fifty-third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Nancy J. Scott, widow of Joseph Z. Scott, late of Company I, Forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca S. Merritt, widow of Josiah Merritt, late of Company H, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Lovisa Morrison, widow of James C. Morrison, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Aaron F. Miner, late of Company C, Fourth Independent Battalion Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Fowler, late of Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$21 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Benson, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary J. Oviatt, widow of Willis S. Oviatt, late of Company D, Fifteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Katharina Lambelin, widow of Edward Lambelin, alias Joseph Dorie, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry W. Morgan, late of Company A, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amos Poe, late of Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louisa V. Dyer, widow of Franklin W. Dyer, late of Company D, Third Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of John H. H. Babcock, late of Company B, One hundred and eighty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Hudson, late of Company D, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Milly Schmitt, widow of Isaac Schmitt, late of Company I, Thirtieth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Walter Walsh, who served as a coal heaver, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary F. Pinckley, widow of William C. Pinckley, late of Companies B and A, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mordica Terry, late of Company G, One hundred and second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah E. Tally, widow of Lewis F. Tally, late of Company F, Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Caroline E. Smedley, widow of William H. Smedley, late of Company H, Twenty-seventh Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Carson, late of Company I, Twenty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.



The name of George W. Dowell, late of Company D, One hundred and fortieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John R. McCrillis, late of Company E, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha Sims, widow of Andrew J. Sims, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Carhart, widow of Samuel Carhart, late first-class fireman, United States Navy (United States ships *North Carolina* and *Wyandotte*), and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Frederick Brinkman, late of Company E, Second Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Julia C. Barstow, widow of Isaac C. Barstow, late of Company M, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Annie M. Fallihee, widow of Patrick Fallihee, late of Company B, First Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa B. Tittle, widow of Christopher C. H. Tittle, late of Company I, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of David E. Brown, late of Company I, Seventeenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter P. Swensen, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John S. Stout, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hannah Heuser, widow of John Heuser, late of Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Nancy E. Wynn, widow of Robert J. Wynn, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Henry Hodson, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Missouri Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Richard J. Baugness, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Hardenbrook, late of Company H, Seventieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Zuker, late of Company C, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ann E. Thomas, widow of Edward H. Thomas, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Munsell, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lavinia S. Kirkpatrick, widow of John Kirkpatrick, late of Company A, Fifty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edward D. Mills, late of Company K, Fifty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Stackhouse, late of Company B, Second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah D. Edwards, widow of Albion K. P. Edwards, late of Company F, Fourteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Rose Eastman, widow of William H. Eastman, late of Company D, One hundred and twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Fourth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Fenimore P. Cochran, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Oscar Stice, late of First Battery Iowa Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James H. McPherson, late of Company C, Thirty-seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Bell, late of Company E, Third Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Battery A, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles Clayton, late of Company A, Thirty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Abraham Mcwry, late of Company H, Two hundred and second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jennie Webber, widow of George Webber, late of Company A, First Regiment Vermont Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Martin S. McDewitt, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Carrie Sanno, widow of Charles P. Sanno, late of Company C, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary B. Wilcox, widow of William B. Wilcox, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Pauline M. Beach, widow of Henry S. Beach, late of Company B, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, First Regiment Michigan Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Andrew J. Dean, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and Company H, Seventh Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Adams, late of Company K, Two hundred and tenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Seldon T. Wilson, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Louise Strassler, widow of John Strassler, late of Company A, Van Horn's battalion, Home Guards, attached to Thirteenth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary M. Stone, widow of Michael Stone, late of Company G, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Edward D. Huriburt, late of Company F, Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Fritz Voth, late of Company A, First Battalion Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Allen Leed, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Levi T. E. Johnson, late of Company B, Fifty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. Steen, late of Company K, Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. Kendig, widow of William H. Kendig, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth J. Milliken, widow of Edward Milliken, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

*Provided*, That in the event of the death of Ida Grace Milliken, helpless and dependent child of said Edward Milliken, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth J. Milliken, the name of said Ida Grace Milliken shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Elizabeth J. Milliken.

The name of Adelaide E. Pratt, widow of Harrison T. Pratt, late of Company K, Sixty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James Rogers, late of Company I, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Corcilda J. Babcock, widow of Byron D. Babcock, late of Company G, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Almira Linscott, widow of Daniel J. Linscott, late of Company F, Thirteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Sallie A. Martin, widow of Joseph H. Martin, late of Company I, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James Ford, late of Company B, Ninety-eighth Regiment New York National Guard Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Agnes M. Kesler, widow of Andrew Kesler, late of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mathew Pennington, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Sorrels, late of Company B, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Goodlander, widow of John W. Goodlander, late of Company F, Eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Gertrude E. Cornell, widow of Gifford D. Cornell, late of Company D, Ninety-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James Royer, late of Company I, Twenty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles L. Burnham, late of Company F, Third Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles U. Burns, late of Company I, Two hundredth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Harvey Haugh, late of Company F, First Battalion, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Fifty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Marilla Shakiton, widow of Thomas Shakiton, late of Company A, Seventeenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Williams, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.



The name of John McGovern, late of Company H, Two hundred and fifteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Nathaniel Perry, late of Company I, Twelfth Regiment, and Company I, Fifty-ninth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Wilhelm Lietzke, late of Company E, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth M. Meyer, widow of William J. Meyer, late of Thirty-second Independent Battery New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Josephine Campbell, widow of John Campbell, late of Company C, First Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Artillery, and Battery E, First Regiment Missouri Volunteer Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas H. Donehower, late of Company C, First Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Diehl, former widow of George W. Bartle, late of Company M, Seventeenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and Company K, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Louisa C. Raridon, widow of Charles Raridon, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Benjamin F. Farley, late of Company A, One hundred and thirty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Maggie Boos, widow of Jeremiah Boos, late of Company C, One hundredth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Eighth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Harriet N. Weeden, widow of George W. Weeden, late of Company C, Eleventh Regiment United States Colored Heavy Artillery, and Companies D and F, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Squire L. Gage, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margarette Kammerling, widow of Frederick A. Kammerling, late musician, Twenty-fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Horatio Ector, late of Company E, Sixth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles H. Hitchens, late of Company F, Ninety-ninth Regiment, and Company C, Fiftieth Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Henry S. Resh, late of Company E, One hundred and ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Calvin P. Elkins, late of Company F, Third Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Kennedy, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Bella E. Swartzlander, widow of Jacob Swartzlander, late of Company D, One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Almon W. Bennett, late of Company I, Forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George McDonald, late of Company A, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Powell, late first-class boy, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret J. Davis, now Sharp, former widow of Samuel P. Davis, late of Company C, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Benjamin F. Harris, late of Company G, Forty-second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Allie Truesdell, helpless and dependent child of Samuel Truesdell, late of Company E, Seventy-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John W. Lamaster, late of Company H, One hundred and forty-fourth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Talbot, late of Company F, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John L. Berry, late of Company H, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jesse Roark, late of Company M, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Decatur Maynard, late of Company C, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Phebe A. Bean, former widow of David Robbins, late of Company H, Eleventh Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Ellen Gilder, widow of Henry Gilder, late of Company C, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Jesse P. Earl, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, and Company D, First Regiment West Vir-

ginia Veteran Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Bolling, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph W. Kelly, late of Company K, Fifty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Harvey, late of Batteries 1 and 2, Vermont Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William L. Marshall, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-second Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Wilhelm, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William R. Ladd, late of Company A, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Sharpshooters, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Sarah J. Andrews, now Ayars, former widow of George A. Andrews, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John D. McDearmon, late of Company A, One hundred and thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Pickerill, late of Company G, Forty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martin V. Hunt, late of Second Battery Indiana Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Cornelia A. Shemo, widow of Edward Shemo, late of Company B, Forty-first Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of George H. Hendrickson, late of Company I, Second Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel Chapman, late of Company B, Fifty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Torpley T. Dodge, late of Company D, Ninety-first Regiment, and Company C, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Robert N. Jessop, late of Company M, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Frank Tucker, late of Company F, Thirty-sixth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas E. Hite, late of Companies E and D, First Battalion Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Sullivan, widow of John Sullivan, late of United States Marine Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Alma L. Bruce, helpless and dependent child of John A. Bruce, late of Company M, Sixth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Lorenzo B. Hines, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George H. Williams, alias George H. Lunt, late of Company C, Twelfth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Albenna B. Sanders, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary T. Phillips, widow of Augustus E. Phillips, late of Company F, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Bernard Boyle, late of Company A, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hannah Good, widow of John W. Good, late of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Samuel J. Caldwell, late of Company D, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Jenkins, late of Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Schmalz, late of Company G, Eighty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elisabeth A. W. Case, widow of Meigs Case, late surgeon Forty-third New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Richard Dunmore, late of Company H, Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eliza A. Grant, widow of John O. Grant, late of Battery G, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Carl F. Jensen, late of Company B, Sixty-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Pratt, late of Company E, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Ellsbury, late of Company E, Seventeenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$27 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Hoary, widow of Joseph Hoary, late of Company I, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Tichenor, widow of William H. Tichenor, late of Company C, Thirteenth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry,



and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James T. Thrasher, late of Company G, Fortieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John Canote, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Missouri State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Catherine A. O'Donnell, widow of Hugh O'Donnell, late of Company H, Second Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Samuel W. Barr, late of Company H, Forty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clara F. Wiley, widow of John D. Wiley, late of Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James Glover, late of Battery B, First Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edward F. Daniels, late of Company A, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Joseph Hunter, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Lewis W. Carlisle, helpless and dependent child of William H. Carlisle, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Murphy, widow of George W. Murphy, late of Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Jannie S. Odell, widow of John L. Odell, late of Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James H. Wendt, late of Company H, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah Adams, late of Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hannah M. Cope, widow of Thomas Cope, late of Company H, Twenty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Sixth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lella O. Eldridge, widow of Lewis H. Eldridge, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William B. Bateman, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edmund N. Hatcher, late of Company F, Sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Minerva Hickok, widow of Harrison D. Hickok, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Alice Stebbins, widow of Edwin Stebbins, late of Company F, Thirty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Susannah Wells, former widow of William Teaker, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment, and Company C, Twentieth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Theresa B. Nash, widow of Warren C. Nash, late of Companies E and D, Nineteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Smith J. Dutton, late of Company A, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Hinckle, late of Company K, Forty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William M. Gatchell, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-second Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Fayette B. Vaughn, late of Company I, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Samuel O. McElhaney, late of Company A, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hannah M. Budd, widow of Joshua Budd, late adjutant One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Amanda Keys, widow of Jasper H. Keys, late of Company G, Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Moses R. Hardin, helpless and dependent child of Aaron Hardin, late of Company E, One hundred and thirty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Elijah Cunningham, late of Company I, Seventh Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Zerbe, late of Company L, Sixteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Austin Murphy, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William W. Giles, late of Company D, One hundred and eighty-fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Edwin Lawson, helpless and dependent child of George Lawson, late of Company H, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Nancy Jane Bush, widow of Albert R. Bush, late of Company G, Fifty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Isaac Bernkopf, late of Company B, One hundred and fifty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Eliza E. Wells, widow of Alexander N. Wells, late of Companies F and H, Forty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William M. Goad, late of Company B, Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James K. Whitney, late of Company E, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Francis M. Beck, late of Company F, Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and Company B, Mississippi Marine Brigade, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John T. Rector, late of Company H, First Regiment United States Colored Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William Hewitt, late of Company I, One hundred and seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Hart, late of Company K, Eleventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jennie Farley, widow of James E. Farley, late of Company B, One hundred and sixty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Lewis M. Jarvis, late of Company E, Eighth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George W. Hayward, late of Company G, One hundred and twenty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Courliss, late of Company G, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary E. Coffin, former widow of Isaac D. Blood, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Twenty-eighth Company, Second Battalion, Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Fredrica C. Gorman, widow of Charles Gorman, late of Company H, One hundred and twelfth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of James H. Goodrich, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Martha J. Forsythe, widow of John Forsythe, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Margaret Ann Forsythe, helpless and dependent child of said John Forsythe, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of Martha J. Forsythe the name of said Margaret Ann Forsythe shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Martha J. Forsythe.

The name of James Cram, late of Company A, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Wilcox, widow of Malcom W. Wilcox, late of Company G, Twenty-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, and Company G, First Regiment New York Provisional Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Kate Klima, widow of John Klima, late of Company K, Twenty-second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary J. Beach, widow of Benjamin Beach, late lieutenant colonel Eleventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Joseph A. Cummings, late of Company B, Sixtieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter Ryan, late of Company D, Sixteenth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anna Carver, widow of Wiley Carver, late of Company F, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Harriet A. Tharp, widow of Alfred Tharp, late of Company A, Thirty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and One hundred and twenty-fourth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Adelaide Lee, former widow of Edward Jenkins, late of the United States Navy, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Jesse T. Kellett, helpless and dependent child of James T. Kellett, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Elizabeth E. Brown, widow of Edward P. Brown, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment, and Company D, Seventh Regiment, Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.



The name of William Goldsworthy, late of Company C, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Amos Hall, late of Company H, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca J. Gist, widow of Thomas Gist, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa W. Haun, widow of Wilson Haun, late of Company E, Fifteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Augusta Albert, widow of George Albert, late of Company F, Twenty-eighth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Barbara Mehringer, widow of John Mehringer, late colonel and brigadier general (brevet) Ninety-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elijah D. Robertson, late of Company H, Ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and Company A, Fifty-fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George E. Bryant, late of Company H, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas J. Golding, helpless and dependent child of William Golding, late of United States Marine Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Amelia Walker, widow of George J. Walker, late of Company E, Independent Battery Pennsylvania Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of William Wilson, late of Company H, Forty-eighth Regiment, and Company D, Ninety-seventh Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Elijah J. Reed, late of Company E, Eleventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Swan, late of Company A, Twenty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company K, Second Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$36 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George Senters, late of Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Reale Damron, widow of Wright Damron, late of Company B, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Mounted Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Catherine A. Bailey, widow of Richard S. Bailey, late of Company D, Eleventh Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Louisa Patrick, widow of Reuben Patrick, late of Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. McElwee, widow of James McElwee, late of Company G, Ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Maggie J. McElwee, helpless and dependent child of said James McElwee, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary A. McElwee, the name of said Maggie J. McElwee shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of \$12 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary A. McElwee.

The name of Riley Howard, late of Companies D and H, Forty-fifth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Hiram W. Shroyer, late of Company H, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Rebecca A. Scott, widow of John Scott, late of Company I, One hundred and sixteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Mary O. Smith, former widow of William F. Wolfe, late of Company D, Thirty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Sarah A. Judson, widow of Charles O. Judson, late of Company A, Ninety-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Elizabeth Smith, widow of Marcus Smith, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Cora Day Young, widow of Gen. Charles L. Young, late of Company G, Seventieth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Harriet Vosburg, former widow of Silas W. Stoddard, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary Burke, former widow of Nicholas Keitz, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Maggie Ransdell, widow of William Ransdell, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Adelia Kise, now Chadwick, former widow of Reuben C. Kise, late major, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Thomas Mahoney, late of Company E, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Mary Older, widow of Henry M. Older, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment, and commissary sergeant, Fifteenth Regiment, Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Albert Roberts, helpless and dependent child of William M. Roberts, late of Company I, One hundred and seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William M. King, late of Company I, One hundred and sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Brewer, late of Companies I and E, Thirty-first Regiment Missouri Enrolled Militia, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ada J. Bevell, widow of Benjamin T. Bevell, late of Company G, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles A. Detrick, late of Company A, Thirty-eighth Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Minnie S. Rector, widow of John R. Rector, late of Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The foregoing bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions:

H. R. 561. Emanuel Pollard.	H. R. 16047. Daniel P. Gill.
H. R. 591. Abner Brooks.	H. R. 16119. Charlotte Diller.
H. R. 772. Prior P. Baird.	H. R. 16140. John C. Potter.
H. R. 871. Elvin A. Estey.	H. R. 16179. Amanda E. Cougha-
H. R. 1024. Moses Miller.	hour.
H. R. 2374. Benjamin F. Hall.	H. R. 16261. Horace B. Hamilton.
H. R. 2638. Elizabeth Thurston.	H. R. 16334. Joseph C. Freeston.
H. R. 2846. Sylvester Rumsey.	H. R. 16421. Missoura A. Foster.
H. R. 4792. Sarah P. Deen.	H. R. 16439. Nelson J. Letts.
H. R. 4795. Catharine Mann.	H. R. 16442. John H. Ashbaugh.
H. R. 4798. James A. Carter.	H. R. 16442. William Ramage.
H. R. 5091. Rachel Thompson.	H. R. 16464. Rodney W. Anderson.
H. R. 5130. Orion P. Howe.	H. R. 16486. Charles M. Hambricht.
H. R. 5326. James Hunter.	H. R. 16554. Nancy J. Scott.
H. R. 5384. Catharine Casler.	H. R. 16562. Rebecca S. Merritt.
H. R. 6275. Samuel P. Beck.	H. R. 16569. Lovisa Morrison.
H. R. 6300. Thomas G. Butner.	H. R. 16599. Aaron F. Miner.
H. R. 8068. Daniel Snider.	H. R. 16703. Francis M. Fowler.
H. R. 8109. George W. Guthrie.	H. R. 16731. John Benson.
H. R. 8172. Effie A. Smith.	H. R. 16769. Mary J. Oviatt.
H. R. 8212. Sue S. Benson.	H. R. 16845. Katharina Lambelin.
H. R. 8895. Cassius M. Rose.	H. R. 16925. Henry W. Morgan.
H. R. 8925. Daniel Derby.	H. R. 16926. Amos Poe.
H. R. 8962. Richard S. Carr.	H. R. 16949. Louisa V. Dyer.
H. R. 9097. Jennie A. Work.	H. R. 16961. John H. H. Babcock.
H. R. 9153. George W. Noah.	H. R. 17009. George Hudson.
H. R. 9281. Abraham S. Foster.	H. R. 17055. Milly Schmitt.
H. R. 9405. Johanna Miller.	H. R. 17056. Walter Walsh.
H. R. 9549. James M. Osborn.	H. R. 17082. Mary F. Pinckley.
H. R. 9550. Logan McDaniel.	H. R. 17090. Mordica Terry.
H. R. 9569. John Dryman.	H. R. 17091. Sarah E. Tally.
H. R. 9572. Ira B. Timmons.	H. R. 17095. Caroline E. Smedley.
H. R. 9814. Elijah Hill.	H. R. 17100. William Carson.
H. R. 9875. William A. Morris.	H. R. 17167. George W. Dowell.
H. R. 10110. Horace E. Jones.	H. R. 17250. John R. McChrill.
H. R. 10363. Robert B. Martin.	H. R. 17333. Martha Sims.
H. R. 10494. Daniel McLaughlin.	H. R. 17384. Mary E. Carhart.
H. R. 10926. Rhoda J. Wright.	H. R. 17429. Frederick Brinkman.
H. R. 10958. Loyd G. Harris.	H. R. 17437. Julia C. Barstow.
H. R. 10984. John W. Hinds.	H. R. 17478. Annie M. Fallibee.
H. R. 11029. William Cagney.	H. R. 17512. Louisa B. Tittle.
H. R. 11267. Eliza J. Butler.	H. R. 17548. David E. Brown.
H. R. 11488. Malinda J. Wall.	H. R. 17571. Peter P. Swensen.
H. R. 11858. Henrietta H. Blodgett.	H. R. 17602. John S. Stout.
H. R. 11873. Susan A. Phillips.	H. R. 17897. Hannah Heuser.
H. R. 11961. Charles Schultz.	H. R. 17898. Nancy E. Wynn.
H. R. 12039. William Hemstreet.	H. R. 17904. Henry Hodson.
H. R. 12714. Charles Shanley.	H. R. 17946. Richard J. Baugness.
H. R. 12974. James P. Miller.	H. R. 18148. William Hardenbrook.
H. R. 13144. Daniel Difenbaugh.	H. R. 18149. William Zuker.
H. R. 13924. Henry M. Benson.	H. R. 18192. Ann E. Thomas.
H. R. 13940. Thomas J. Black.	H. R. 18249. William Munsell.
H. R. 13949. Melissa W. Shaw.	H. R. 18276. Lavinia E. Kirkpatrick.
H. R. 13988. Barbara Theiring.	H. R. 18285. Edward D. Mills.
H. R. 14030. Margaret A. Hardin.	H. R. 18317. Charles Stackhouse.
H. R. 14168. George O. Steadman.	H. R. 18347. Sarah D. Edwards.
H. R. 14180. Mary A. Shirley.	H. R. 18367. Rose Eastman.
H. R. 14221. Fredus H. Aldrich.	H. R. 18387. Fenimore P. Cochran.
H. R. 14370. Ambrose E. Beardsley.	H. R. 18396. Oscar Stice.
H. R. 14452. Jonathan J. Boyer.	H. R. 18413. James H. McPherson.
H. R. 14507. Harriet C. Martindale.	H. R. 18415. Isaac Bell.
H. R. 14540. James A. Hight.	H. R. 18434. Charles Clayton.
H. R. 14555. Bonaparte Hunnell.	H. R. 18453. Abraham Mowry.
H. R. 14569. Elizabeth Venning.	H. R. 18490. Jennie Webber.
H. R. 14636. Thomas A. Moore.	H. R. 18512. Martin S. McDewitt.
H. R. 14854. Augustus E. Dodds.	H. R. 18546. Carrie Sanno.
H. R. 14920. Mary E. Skelton.	H. R. 18548. Mary B. Wilcox.
H. R. 14982. Alfred Nichols.	H. R. 18570. Pauline M. Beach.
H. R. 15022. Catharine McDermott.	H. R. 18586. Andrew J. Dean.
H. R. 15082. Maggie Adams.	H. R. 18595. Thomas Adams.
H. R. 15175. Parthenia E. Brown.	H. R. 18603. Seldon T. Wilson.
H. R. 15179. Henry Feindt.	H. R. 18611. Louise Strassler.
H. R. 15339. Thomas Moore.	H. R. 18681. Mary M. Stone.
H. R. 15359. John Papst.	H. R. 18701. Edward D. Hurlbut.
H. R. 15416. Edward Z. Williams.	H. R. 18749. Fritz Voth.
H. R. 15453. George W. Plank.	H. R. 18779. Allen Leed.
H. R. 15482. John Fralick.	H. R. 18793. Levi T. E. Johnson.
H. R. 15564. Andrew J. Grant.	H. R. 18848. William M. Steen.
H. R. 15586. Martha J. McMiller.	H. R. 18850. Elizabeth J. Kendig.
H. R. 15669. Albert C. Worthington.	H. R. 18862. Elizabeth J. Milliken.
H. R. 15788. Jane Sheek.	H. R. 18869. Adelaide E. Pratt.
H. R. 15824. Mary C. Riggs.	H. R. 18882. James Rogers.
H. R. 15943. William W. Wilson.	H. R. 18901. Corelida J. Babcock.
H. R. 15980. John W. Taylor.	H. R. 18906. Almira Linscott.
H. R. 16016. Edward Pennfeather.	H. R. 18909. Sallie A. Martin.
H. R. 16043. William C. Mitchell.	H. R. 18914. James Ford.



H. R. 18918. Agnes M. Kesler.  
H. R. 18965. Mathew Pennington.  
H. R. 18976. John Sorrels.  
H. R. 18986. Mary E. Goodlander.  
H. R. 19025. Gertrude E. Cornell.  
H. R. 19032. James Royer.  
H. R. 19054. Charles L. Burnham.  
H. R. 19071. Charles U. Burns.  
H. R. 19129. Harvey Haugh.  
H. R. 19132. Marilla Shakilton.  
H. R. 19133. Thomas Williams.  
H. R. 19134. John McGovern.  
H. R. 19143. Nathaniel Perry.  
H. R. 19184. Wilhelm Lietzke.  
H. R. 19207. Elizabeth M. Myer.  
H. R. 19238. Josephine Campbell.  
H. R. 19240. Thomas H. Donehower.  
H. R. 19243. Mary E. Diehl.  
H. R. 19388. Louisa C. Raridon.  
H. R. 19454. Benjamin F. Farley.  
H. R. 19466. Maggie Boos.  
H. R. 19484. Harriet N. Weeden.  
H. R. 19489. Squire L. Gage.  
H. R. 19508. Margarette Kammerling.  
H. R. 19571. Horatio Ecton.  
H. R. 19592. Charles H. Hitchens.  
H. R. 19594. Henry S. Resh.  
H. R. 19600. Calvin P. Elkins.  
H. R. 19601. William Kennedy.  
H. R. 19603. Bella E. Swartzlander.  
H. R. 19607. Almon W. Bennett.  
H. R. 19628. George McDonald.  
H. R. 19636. Thomas Powell.  
H. R. 19649. Margaret J. Davis.  
H. R. 19656. Benjamin F. Harris.  
H. R. 19659. Allie Truesdell.  
H. R. 19665. John W. Lamaster.  
H. R. 19677. William Talbot.  
H. R. 19680. John L. Talbot.  
H. R. 19684. Jesse Roark.  
H. R. 19686. Decatur Maynard.  
H. R. 19689. Phebe A. Bean.  
H. R. 19702. Ellen Glider.  
H. R. 19714. Jesse P. Earl.  
H. R. 19724. Thomas Boling.  
H. R. 19725. Joseph W. Kelly.  
H. R. 19727. James Harvey.  
H. R. 19756. William L. Marshall.  
H. R. 19762. John Wilhelm.  
H. R. 19767. William R. Ladd.  
H. R. 19769. Sarah J. Andrews.  
H. R. 19771. John D. McDermion.  
H. R. 19775. William Pickrell.  
H. R. 19788. Martin V. Hunt.  
H. R. 19792. Cornelia A. Shemo.  
H. R. 19793. George H. Hendrickson.  
H. R. 19809. Samuel Chapman.  
H. R. 19810. Torpley T. Dodge.  
H. R. 19811. Robert N. Jessop.  
H. R. 19842. Frank Tucker.  
H. R. 19843. Thomas E. Hite.  
H. R. 19848. Amanda Sullivan.  
H. R. 19849. Alma L. Bruce.  
H. R. 19864. Lorenzo B. Hines.  
H. R. 19867. George H. Williams.  
H. R. 19871. Albenna B. Sanders.  
H. R. 19879. Mary T. Phillips.  
H. R. 19883. Bernard Boyle.  
H. R. 19888. Hannah Good.  
H. R. 19895. Samuel J. Caldwell.  
H. R. 19924. William Jenkins.  
H. R. 19936. John Schmalz.  
H. R. 19940. Elisabeth A. W. Case.  
H. R. 19941. Richard Dunmore.  
H. R. 19942. Eliza A. Grant.  
H. R. 19945. Carl F. Jensen.  
H. R. 19948. David Pratt.  
H. R. 19950. John Ellsbury.  
H. R. 19956. Margaret Hoary.  
H. R. 19958. Amanda Tichenor.  
H. R. 19960. James T. Thrasher.  
H. R. 19964. John Canote.  
H. R. 19990. Catherine A. O'Donnell.  
H. R. 19985. Samuel W. Barr.  
H. R. 20002. Clara F. Wiley.  
H. R. 20004. James Glover.  
H. R. 20019. Edward F. Daniels.  
H. R. 20052. Joseph Hunter.  
H. R. 20053. Lewis W. Carlisle.  
H. R. 20067. Sarah A. Murphy.  
H. R. 20074. Jannie S. Odell.  
H. R. 20082. James H. Wendt.  
H. R. 20122. Elijah Adams.  
H. R. 20130. Hannah M. Cope.  
H. R. 20141. Leila O. Eldridge.  
H. R. 20142. William B. Batman.  
H. R. 20146. Edmund N. Hatcher.  
H. R. 20154. Minerva Hickock.  
H. R. 20158. Alice Stebbins.  
H. R. 20171. Susannah Wells.  
H. R. 20206. Theresa B. Nash.  
H. R. 20215. Smith J. Dutton.  
H. R. 20219. William Hinkle.  
H. R. 20221. William M. Gatchell.  
H. R. 20223. Fayette B. Vaughn.  
H. R. 20233. Samuel O. McElhane.  
H. R. 20236. Hannah M. Budd.  
H. R. 20248. Amanda Keys.  
H. R. 20274. Moses R. Hardin.  
H. R. 20276. Elijah Cunningham.  
H. R. 20296. Isaac Zerbe.  
H. R. 20299. Austin Murphy.  
H. R. 20302. William W. Gles.  
H. R. 20304. Edwin Lawson.  
H. R. 20332. Nancy Jane Bush.  
H. R. 20334. Isaac Bernkopf.  
H. R. 20350. Eliza E. Wells.  
H. R. 20360. William M. Goad.  
H. R. 20402. James R. Whitney.  
H. R. 20421. Francis M. Beck.  
H. R. 20429. John T. Rector.  
H. R. 20445. William Hewitt.  
H. R. 20475. Thomas Hart.  
H. R. 20506. Jennie Farley.  
H. R. 20518. Lewis M. Jarvis.  
H. R. 20533. George W. Hayward.  
H. R. 20538. William H. Courllis.  
H. R. 20539. Mary E. Coffin.  
H. R. 20567. Fredrick C. Gorman.  
H. R. 20579. James H. Goodrich.  
H. R. 20580. Martha J. Forsythe.  
H. R. 20581. James Cram.  
H. R. 20591. Mary J. Wilcox.  
H. R. 20596. Kate Kilma.  
H. R. 20597. Mary J. Beach.  
H. R. 20599. Joseph A. Cummings.  
H. R. 20600. Peter Ryan.  
H. R. 20620. Anna Carver.  
H. R. 20621. Harriette A. Tharp.  
H. R. 20632. Adelaide Lee.  
H. R. 20654. Jesse T. Kellett.  
H. R. 20661. Elizabeth E. Brown.  
H. R. 20676. William Goldsworthy.  
H. R. 20698. Amos Hall.  
H. R. 20715. Rebecca J. Gist.  
H. R. 20716. Louisa W. Haun.  
H. R. 20725. Augusta Albert.  
H. R. 20726. Barbara Mehrlinger.  
H. R. 20744. Elijah D. Robertson.  
H. R. 20753. George E. Bryant.  
H. R. 20764. Thomas J. Golding.  
H. R. 20767. Amelia Walker.  
H. R. 20791. William Wilson.  
H. R. 20798. Elijah J. Reed.  
H. R. 20836. James Swan.  
H. R. 20854. George Senters.  
H. R. 20868. Reale Damron.  
H. R. 20877. Catherine A. Bailey.  
H. R. 20880. Louisa Patrick.  
H. R. 20881. Mary A. McElwee.  
H. R. 20889. Riley Howard.  
H. R. 20902. Hiram W. Shroyer.  
H. R. 20903. Rebecca A. Scott.  
H. R. 20904. Mary O. Smith.  
H. R. 20905. Sarah A. Judson.  
H. R. 20906. Elizabeth Smith.  
H. R. 20966. Cora Day Young.  
H. R. 21012. Harriet Vosburg.  
H. R. 21032. Mary Burke.  
H. R. 6596. Maggie Ramsdell.  
H. R. 12111. Adele Kise, now Chadwick.  
H. R. 17552. Thomas Mahoney.  
H. R. 20009. Mary Older.  
H. R. 20522. Albert Roberts.

An increase to \$40 per month is recommended.  
H. R. 7404. Thomas Brewer, aged 75 years, served as a private in Companies I and F, Thirty-first Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia, from August 10 to December 8, 1862—3 months 29 days—and is now a pensioner under special act at \$12 per month from June 6, 1896. No. 910372.

Board, McFall, Mo.  
Address of surgeons, November 28, 1894, found epilepsy, disease of heart, asthma, and piles.

Claimant's applications under acts of June 27, 1890, and May 11, 1912, were rejected by the Bureau of Pensions on the ground of no title, for the reason that the above-named organization was never mustered into the service of the United States.

Medical and other testimony filed in this action indicates that the claimant is incapacitated for the performance of manual labor by reason of spinal irritation, affecting the nervous system and other vital organs, supplemented by the testimony of others indicating he has a small home place but no other property nor income from any source except his pension, which it is recommended by the committee be increased to \$24 per month.

H. R. 10414. Ada J. Bevell, aged 58 years, is the widow of Benjamin T. Bevell, who served as a private in Company G, Twenty-third Regiment Missouri Infantry, from January 25, 1862, to January 24, 1865. Post office, Topeka, Kans. Daily Capital Building. No. 989441.

The soldier was a pensioner at \$24 per month for disease of lungs, under the general law.

He and this claimant were married June 21, 1887. They appeared to have lived together as husband and wife until on or about June 1, 1896, when, it is alleged, the soldier deserted her. She filed a claim for one-half his pension, under the act of March 3, 1899, and after a thorough special examination of the claim the same was allowed and she was paid one-half his pension until April 16, 1907, when her name was dropped from the rolls, the soldier having surreptitiously secured a decree of divorce from her in another State, in the circuit court of Jackson County, Mo. The soldier died January 9, 1909; subsequent thereto this claimant filed a bill to have the decree of divorce set aside by the circuit court in which the decree was rendered, which was done June 14, 1912.

That part of the decree reciting the findings of facts indicating the cause for relief and the grounds on which the decree of divorce was vacated and set aside and setting forth the relief granted reads as follows:

"The court finds that during all the time Bevell lived in Kansas City, Mo., he knew where this plaintiff was; that he knew where their said children were, and other relations of this plaintiff living in Savannah, Mo.

"The court finds that Benjamin T. Bevell filed his suit for divorce against this plaintiff on December 15, 1906, in this court, and that the allegations in said petition as a ground for divorce were for abandonment and indignities. The court finds that these grounds and others alleged in the petition did not exist and were wholly false and untrue and that the said Benjamin T. Bevell was not the innocent and injured party nor entitled to the relief prayed for. That service in said cause was obtained upon this plaintiff by publication. That said order of publication was granted upon an allegation in the petition as follows: 'Defendant is an nonresident of the State of Missouri and has concealed herself and can not be summoned by the ordinary process of law in this State.' This allegation was sworn to by the said Benjamin T. Bevell. The court finds that said Bevell did know where his wife was at the time of making this affidavit and that such affidavit was false; that he knew that she was nursing their said daughter, Mrs. Webster, in Burlington, Kans., through a spell of sickness.

"The court finds that the said Benjamin T. Bevell committed a fraud upon this court and deceived this court in the very act of obtaining said decree of divorce; that he violated the rule of this court in divorce cases wherein service by publication the plaintiff is required to give to defendant personal notice of the bringing of said divorce suit; that the said Bevell was notified of the rule of court by his said attorney; that said Bevell committed a fraud upon the court when he testified at the trial of said divorce suit that he did not know where this plaintiff was. The court finds that he did know where she was at said time, but that he falsely testified that he did not know where she was and fraudulently and secretly kept such fact from the court at the time he obtained said decree of divorce. The court further finds that said Benjamin T. Bevell testified at the trial of said divorce suit that the charges and allegations made by him in his petition for divorce against this plaintiff were true, but the court further finds that the said Benjamin T. Bevell's testimony was false and charges and allegations against his wife were false and untrue.

"The court finds that he secretly and fraudulently kept the fact of the pendency of said suit and the obtaining of said decree of divorce from this plaintiff until after the March, 1907, term of this court had passed, nor was her pension stopped until after said term had passed.

"The court finds that through the secret and fraudulent acts of Benjamin T. Bevell this plaintiff was kept away from this court and was kept in ignorance of said divorce proceedings until after the term of court had passed; that the process of this court was used by the said Benjamin T. Bevell for the purpose of effecting fraud upon the rights of plaintiff and to deprive her of all opportunity to contest the justice and the merits of the divorce proceedings and deprived her of her one-half interest in the pension aforesaid; that the said Bevell practiced a gross fraud upon this court in obtaining said decree.

"The court finds that defendant, Benjamin T. Bevell, died on January 9, 1909, owing no debts and owning no real or personal property.

"It is therefore adjudged and decreed by the court that by reason of the secret, wrongful, and fraudulent acts and false swearing of the said defendant, Benjamin T. Bevell, that the said pretended default decree of divorce heretofore granted in this court, to wit, No. 17596, on the 15th day of April, 1907, be, and the same is hereby, set aside and for naught held, and is adjudged to be void and of no effect, and that this plaintiff, Ada J. Bevell, is restored to all the rights she had prior to the granting of said decree of divorce, and that all costs herein be paid by and that execution issue therefor against the defendant."

Following the judgment of the court setting aside the decree granting the soldier a divorce from the claimant, she filed a claim for pension as his widow, which claim was denied and rejected August 5, 1912, "on the ground of no title, the soldier having procured a divorce from the claimant April 16, 1907. This bureau declines to accept the decree of annulment of her divorce from the soldier obtained since his death." An appeal to the honorable Secretary of the Interior was entered December 2, 1912, who affirmed the action of the Bureau of Pensions in the following language:

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded?

There was no demand for a second.

Mr. RUSSELL. I ask, Mr. Speaker, to insert in the RECORD the reports on the amendment that has been read into the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri?

There was no objection.

The reports are as follows:

H. R. 6986. William M. King, aged 69 years, served as a private in Company I, One hundred and sixty-seventh Regiment Ohio Infantry, from May 3 to September 8, 1864—4 months and 7 days—and is now a pensioner under special act at \$30 per month from August 23, 1913.

He was formerly pensioned under the act of February 6, 1907, at \$12 per month; also, under the act of June 27, 1890, at \$8 per month, for left inguinal hernia, loss of vision of right eye, and eczema.

Address, 17 Grant Place, Washington, D. C.

Board of surgeons, January 5, 1907, found impaired vision, slight hernia, slightly impaired hearing, eczema, and loss of teeth.

Medical testimony indicates that the claimant is totally blind. Financial testimony indicates that he has no source of income but his pension.

"The bureau refused to consider the vacating decree for the reason that the court was without power to render it. The only question is, therefore, whether the court had such power."

"The law of Missouri is plain and explicit relative to the power of courts to vacate, modify, or review a decree of divorce. By section 2931, Revised Statutes (1899), appeals in divorce suits must be allowed at the term at which the judgment or decree was rendered or a writ of error must be sued out within 60 days after the rendition of the decree."

"Section 2932 provides as follows:

"No petition for review of any judgment for divorce rendered in any case arising under this chapter shall be allowed, any law or statute to the contrary notwithstanding; but there may be a review of any order or judgment touching the alimony and maintenance of the wife and the care and custody of the children or any of them as is in other cases."

"The appellate courts of Missouri hold that under section 2932 where the necessary jurisdictional facts appear of record and are found by the court to exist the opposite party in a divorce suit is precluded from showing that they do not exist as a matter of fact except upon proceedings by appeal or writ of error. (See *Salisbury v. Salisbury*, 92 Mo., 683; *Childs v. Childs*, 11 Mo., App., 395; *Nave v. Nave*, 28 Mo., App., 595; *Hansford v. Hansford*, 34 Mo., App., 242; *Smith v. Smith*, 48 Mo., App., 612.)

"In *Salisbury v. Salisbury* the supreme court held:

"A decree of divorce becomes final and conclusive as against a petition for review whether under a statute or based upon the ground of fraud after the expiration of the term at which it was obtained where the court had jurisdiction of the parties and the subject matter."

"From the cited decisions it clearly appears that under the law of Missouri a court is without power to vacate a decree of divorce except as provided by section 2932, where no jurisdictional defects in the proceedings appear of record."

"The decree of the circuit court on the bill of the appellant vacating its decree divorcing the appellant and the soldier contains no finding of any jurisdictional defect appearing in the divorce proceedings. It does contain findings, expressly debors the record in said proceedings, that the soldier did not have a cause for divorce and that the law as to notice was not complied with. But if the soldier, as a matter of fact, had no cause for divorce and the law as to notice was not actually complied with, inasmuch as the record shows such cause and a compliance with the law as to notice, the appellant could not be afforded relief on motion, a bill for review or any proceedings in equity as relief by said methods is expressly prohibited by section 2932. The vacating decree on her bill for review was rendered in direct violation of said section and is therefore void and of no effect."

The records and files of the Bureau of Pensions show the claimant was duly notified of the termination of her right to draw one-half of the soldier's pension April 16, 1906, and it does not appear that she made protest to the dropping of her name from the rolls or to validity of the judgment and decree of the court granting the divorce until something like five years after such action had been taken and about three years after the soldier's death. She apparently acquiesced in the decree of divorce during his lifetime of which she had full knowledge, and admitted its probity in her claim for reimbursement filed February 24, 1909, and which was allowed and paid her from the soldier's accrued pension; and from all the evidence in the case it is manifest she procured the annulment of the decree of divorce for the specific purpose of giving her status for pension as the soldier's widow.

It is clear, however, from the evidence in the case that because of the dishonest and disreputable conduct of the soldier in securing the divorce from the claimant by concealment and fraud must, under existing laws, operate to the claimant's loss and disadvantage, and to deprive her of her rights as his widow, and whatever her legal status under existing pension laws, adverse though it be, it appears to this committee she may have an equitable title to pension.

Testimony filed with this committee indicates the claimant is without means of support; that she has no property of any consequence nor income from any source except her own labor, which amounts to, approximately, \$7 per week.

It is recommended by this committee she be granted a pension of \$12 per month.

H. R. 18495. Charles A. Detrick, aged 71 years, served as a private in Company A, Thirty-eighth Regiment Iowa Infantry, from August 14, 1862, to September 21, 1863; length of service, 1 year, 1 month, and 8 days; post office, Alvin, Tex.

The claimant is now pensioned by special act of Congress at \$24 per month, approved February 13, 1911. He was formerly pensioned under the general law at the rate of \$17 per month for chronic diarrhea and resulting disease of rectum, dyspepsia, and disease of lungs, and disease of mouth result of scurvy. He was last examined by a board of surgeons June 4, 1913, when rated at \$8 for diarrhea, \$4 for dyspepsia, \$8 for disease of heart, and \$4 for disease of rectum. A rate of \$30 per month was recommended by the board. On that certificate his claim for increase to \$30 per month under the disability clause of the act of May 11, 1912, was denied on the ground he was not unable to perform manual labor by reason of the diseases for which formerly pensioned under the general law or diseases of service origin.

The claimant presents this committee with the testimony of a physician et al., indicating the claimant is unfitted for and unable to perform labor by reason of disease of ears (total of one ear and only able to hear watch tick with the other) and disease of stomach and bowels, which is supplemented with other information in writing indicating he possesses but "little property and is practically dependent on his pension."

It is therefore recommended his pension be increased to \$30 per month.

H. R. 20512. Minnie S. Rector, aged 50 years, is the widow of John E. Rector, who served as a sergeant in Company F, Fiftieth Regiment Missouri Infantry, from August 10, 1864, to July 5, 1865 (10 months and 25 days).

Post-office address, Sedalia, Mo.

The soldier was pensioned at \$15 per month under the act of February 6, 1907.

He and this claimant were married December 7, 1893, and were recognized as husband and wife to the date of his death, June 17, 1912. She was paid his accrued pension, but has no status under existing laws, by reason of her marriage to soldier subsequent to the passage of the act of June 27, 1890. It does not appear that she has remarried.

The testimony filed in this action indicates that the only property the claimant owns is a small house, presumably made use of as a home; that she has no other means of support and depends upon the kindness of her friends and relatives for her maintenance.

It is recommended by this committee that she be granted a pension of \$12 per month.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the yeas and nays.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas makes the point of no quorum. Evidently there is no quorum present. The Doorkeeper will close the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, is the question on the passage of the bill?

The SPEAKER. It is; all those in favor of suspending the rules and passing the bill will answer "aye" and those opposed will answer "no," and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 235, nays 39, answered "present" 12, not voting 138, as follows:

[Roll No. 54.]

YEAS—235.

Abercrombie	Dupré	Kelley, Mich.	Platt
Adair	Edmonds	Kelly, Pa.	Plumley
Alexander	Esch	Kennedy, Conn.	Porter
Allen	Evans	Kennedy, Iowa	Post
Anderson	Falconer	Kent	Powers
Anthony	Farr	Kettner	Raker
Ashtook	Ferris	Key, Ohio	Rauch
Austin	Fess	Kiess, Pa.	Reilly, Conn.
Bailey	Fields	Kindel	Reilly, Wis.
Baker	Fitzgerald	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Rogers
Baltz	FitzHenry	Kirkpatrick	Rouse
Barchfeld	Flood, Va.	Kitchin	Rubey
Barnhart	Floyd, Ark.	Knoland, J. R.	Rucker
Barton	Fordney	Konop	Russell
Bathrick	Foster	Kreider	Saunders
Beakes	Fowler	Lafferty	Scott
Bell, Cal.	Francis	La Follette	Seldomridge
Blackmon	Frear	Lazaro	Shackelford
Booher	French	Lee, Pa.	Sherwood
Borchers	Gallivan	Lenroot	Sinnot
Borland	Garrett, Tenn.	Lever	Sloan
Britten	Gillett	Lieb	Smith, Idaho
Brown, N. Y.	Gilmore	Lindbergh	Smith, J. M. C.
Browne, Wis.	Gittins	Lloyd	Smith, Md.
Bryan	Glass	Lobeck	Smith, Minn.
Bulkey	Goeke	Loneragan	Stafford
Burke, S. Dak.	Good	McAndrews	Stephens, Cal.
Burke, Wis.	Graham, Ill.	McClellan	Stephens, Nebr.
Burnett	Gray	McGillcuddy	Stevens, Minn.
Butler	Green, Iowa	McGuire, Okla.	Stone
Campbell	Greene, Mass.	McKenzie	Stringer
Cantrill	Greene, Vt.	McLaughlin	Sutherland
Carter	Gudger	MacDonald	Switzer
Casey	Guernsey	Madden	Taggart
Chandler, N. Y.	Hamilton, Mich.	Maguire, Nebr.	Talbot, Md.
Church	Hamilton, N. Y.	Mann	Tavener
Clancy	Hamlin	Mapes	Taylor, Colo.
Clark, Fla.	Harris	Martin	Ten Eyck
Claypool	Haugen	Miller	Thacher
Cline	Hawley	Mitchell	Thomas
Coady	Hayden	Mondell	Thompson, Okla.
Connelly, Kans.	Hayes	Moon	Thomson, Ill.
Connolly, Iowa	Heflin	Morgan, Okla.	Towner
Conry	Helgesen	Morrison	Townsend
Cooper	Helm	Moss, Ind.	Tuttle
Cox	Helvering	Moss, W. Va.	Underhill
Cramton	Henry	Mulkey	Underwood
Cullop	Hensley	Murdock	Vare
Curry	Hill	Murray	Vollmer
Danforth	Hinds	Neeley, Kans.	Volstead
Davenport	Holland	Nolan, J. I.	Wallin
Deltrick	Houston	Norton	Walters
Dershem	Howell	O'Hair	White
Dickinson	Hullings	Oldfield	Williams
Dillon	Humphrey, Wash.	Palmer	Wingo
Dixon	Igoe	Parker, N. J.	Woodruff
Donovan	Johnson, Ky.	Parker, N. Y.	Woods
Doolittle	Johnson, Utah	Peters	Young, N. Dak.
Doremus	Keating	Peterson	

NAYS—39.

Adamson	Dies	Humphreys, Miss.	Stephens, Tex.
Aiken	Eagle	Jacaway	Sumners
Aswell	Finley	Page, N. C.	Tribble
Beall, Tex.	Garner	Park	Vaughan
Buchanan, Tex.	Garrett, Tex.	Quin	Walker
Byrnes, S. C.	Godwin, N. C.	Rayburn	Watkins
Callaway	Goodwin, Ark.	Sisson	Webb
Candler, Miss.	Gregg	Smith, Tex.	Whaley
Caraway	Hardy	Stedman	Young, Tex.
Collier	Harrison	Stephens, Miss.	

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—12.

Bell, Ga.	Carlin	Hughes, Ga.	Montague
Buchanan, Ill.	Crisp	Lee, Ga.	Slayden
Burgess	Gordon	McKellar	Taylor, Ark.

NOT VOTING—138.

Ainey	Brockson	Brumbaugh	Carr
Avis	Brodbeck	Burke, Pa.	Cary
Barkley	Broussard	Byrns, Tenn.	Copley
Bartholdt	Brown, W. Va.	Calder	Crosser
Bartlett	Browning	Cantor	Dale
Bowdle	Bruckner	Carew	Davis



Decker	Hart	Manahan	Sells
Dent	Hay	Metz	Sherley
Defenderfer	Hinebaugh	Moore	Shreve
Donohoe	Hobson	Morgan, La.	Sims
Dooling	Howard	Morin	Slemp
Doughton	Hoxworth	Mott	Small
Driscoll	Hughes, W. Va.	Neely, W. Va.	Smith, N. Y.
Drukker	Hull	Nelson	Smith, Saml. W.
Dunn	Johnson, S. C.	O'Brien	Sparkman
Eagan	Johnson, Wash.	Oglesby	Stanley
Edwards	Jones	O'Shaunessy	Steenerson
Elder	Kahn	Padgett	Stevens, N. H.
Estopinal	Kelster	Paige, Mass.	Stout
Fairchild	Kennedy, R. I.	Patten, N. Y.	Talcott, N. Y.
Faison	Kinthead, N. J.	Patton, Pa.	Taylor, Ala.
Fergusson	Korbly	Phelan	Taylor, N. Y.
Gallagher	Langham	Pou	Temple
Gard	Langley	Price	Treadway
Gardner	L'Engle	Prouty	Vinson
George	Leshner	Ragsdale	Walsh
Gerry	Levy	Rainey	Watson
Gill	Lewis, Md.	Reed	Weaver
Goldfogle	Lewis, Pa.	Riordan	Whitacre
Gorman	Lindquist	Roberts, Mass.	Wilson, Fla.
Goulden	Linthicum	Roberts, Nev.	Wilson, N. Y.
Graham, Pa.	Loft	Rothermel	Winslow
Griest	Logue	Rupley	Witherspoon
Griffin	Mahan	Sabath	
Hamill	Maher	Scully	

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following pairs:

For the session:

Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BROWNING.

Until further notice:

Mr. DALE with Mr. LANGLEY.

Mr. BURGESS with Mr. DUNN.

Mr. TAYLOR of Arkansas with Mr. PROUTY.

Mr. OGLESBY with Mr. GRIEST.

Mr. SLAYDEN with Mr. AINEY.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE with Mr. SHREVE.

Mr. BELL of Georgia with Mr. BURKE of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WATSON with Mr. FAIRCHILD.

Mr. BARKLEY with Mr. AVIS.

Mr. BARTLETT with Mr. BARTHOLDT.

Mr. BYRNS of Tennessee with Mr. CALDER.

Mr. CARLIN with Mr. DAVIS.

Mr. CRISP with Mr. DRUKKER.

Mr. DENT with Mr. COPLEY.

Mr. EDWARDS with Mr. CARY.

Mr. ESTOPINAL with Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania.

Mr. GALLAGHER with Mr. HINEBAUGH.

Mr. GARD with Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia.

Mr. GORDON with Mr. JOHNSON of Washington.

Mr. GOULDEN with Mr. KAHN.

Mr. HAY with Mr. KEISTER.

Mr. HOWARD with Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island.

Mr. HUGHES of Georgia with Mr. LANGHAM.

Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina with Mr. LEWIS of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MORGAN of Louisiana with Mr. LINDQUIST.

Mr. NEELY of West Virginia with Mr. MANAHAN.

Mr. PADGETT with Mr. MOORE.

Mr. PATTEN of New York with Mr. MOTT.

Mr. PHELAN with Mr. PAIGE of Massachusetts.

Mr. POU with Mr. NELSON.

Mr. RAINEY with Mr. PATTON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. RIORDAN with Mr. SELLS.

Mr. SABATH with Mr. ROBERTS of Nevada.

Mr. SIMS with Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts.

Mr. SMALL with Mr. SLEMP.

Mr. SPARKMAN with Mr. SAMUEL W. SMITH.

Mr. VINSON with Mr. WINSLOW.

Mr. WILSON of Florida with Mr. TREADWAY.

Mr. DRISCOLL with Mr. TEMPLE.

The result of the vote was announced, as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. A quorum is present. The Doorkeeper will unlock the doors.

Before taking up the next bill the Chair desires to make a statement. The rules of the House prohibit smoking inside of this Hall. Complaint has been made to the Chair more than once about Members smoking in the Hall. Now, there is plenty of space outside of this Hall for gentlemen to smoke. And, while the Chair is at it, he will suggest it is a good thing for Members to keep their feet down from the tops of the seats. [Applause.]

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill H. R. 21089.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the bill, with amendments in it.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 21089) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and to widows of such soldiers and sailors.

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Mary E. Dougherty, widow of Frank Dougherty, late of Company G, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Frank Dougherty until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Mary Nachbar, widow of Mathias C. Nachbar, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Mathias C. Nachbar until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Floyd L. Campbell, late of Company M, Second Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edward J. Prime, late of Company B, Forty-third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Thomas D. O'Shea, late of Company L, Forty-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of John H. Bostick, late of Company D, Second Regiment Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of George W. Burleson, late of Company A, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Herman Grasse, late of Company C, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Rebecca Horn, late nurse, Medical Department United States Army, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James P. McClintock, late of Company K, Second Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Ross Robison, late of Company I, Thirty-fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of John Rielly, late of Company K, Twenty-seventh Regiment, and Company D, Ninth Regiment, United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James Frank Sanderson, late of Company G, Twenty-first Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Willis S. Richey, late of Company D, Second Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Elmer E. Frederick, late of Company L, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Bridget Moran, dependent mother of James L. Moran, late of Company K, First Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Henderson Ramey, late of Company L, Eleventh Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Grant W. Berry, late of Company E, Fiftieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Miller, late of Troop F, Third Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Bridget Gaffney, widow of Patrick Gaffney, late of Troop K, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Robert Wilson, late of Company F, Second Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edmund P. Miller, late major, One hundred and sixtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Julia Ward, dependent mother of Michael J. Ward, late of Company C, Forty-third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John H. Turpin, late of Company K, Second Regiment Oregon Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Maurice J. Gordon, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$8 per month.

The name of Robert G. Knox, late of Troop L, First Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Henry W. B. Mechling, late of Troop H, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Berdie Sarratt, widow of Ralph Sarratt, late of Company F, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional for each of the minor children of the said Ralph Sarratt until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Charles J. German, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William M. Hairston, late of Company E, Third Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Bohan, late of Company B, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Daniel A. Kanipe, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment (Custer's brigade, Indian war), and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Eugene F. Clements, late of Company B, Twelfth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Harry Yates, late of Troop B, Eleventh Regiment United States Volunteer Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Chester A. Walker, late of Company H, Thirty-eighth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of James E. Gallagher, late of the United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John H. Wynn, late of Company G, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Joseph Jacobs, late of Company L, Eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Catherine Patterson, widow of Henry Patterson, late of Capt. Morgan's company, Iowa Mounted Volunteers, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month.

The name of Julia O'Neil, widow of Bartholomew O'Neil, late of Company I, Thirty-sixth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Everett R. Barrett, late of the Sixty-first Company United States Coast Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$14 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Thomas B. Tatum, late of Company D, First Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Maggie C. Slaughter, widow of John W. Slaughter, late of Company L, Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said John W. Slaughter until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Herbert C. Miller, late of Company B, Twenty-third Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of David Labadie, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Margaret Siebert, widow of Max Siebert, late of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the two minor children of the said Max Siebert until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Scott F. Wickwire, late of United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Charles Thompson, late of Company B, Fiftieth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Harry V. Hafner, late of Company I, Fifth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Anna M. Jones, dependent mother of William P. Wolf, late of Company I, Second Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edward V. Rutter, late of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ethelyn M. Ulsb, widow of William H. Ulsb, late assistant surgeon, United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Louis Naegele, late of Troop D, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John J. F. Petty, late of United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Virginia Craddock, widow of Alexander G. Craddock, late of Company K, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas H. Cunningham (insane), late of Company A, First Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month, payable to the duly appointed guardian.

The name of Georgia A. Bowen, dependent mother of James O. Bowen, late of Company D, First Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Perry B. Bowman, late of Company D, Thirteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Daniel Miles, late of Company A, Fifteenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Mary Guldenzoph, widow of Hervey Guldenzoph, late of Company M, Twentieth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Elizabeth N. Hubert, widow of Napoleon W. Hubert, late of Company K, Second Regiment Mississippi Volunteers, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Matilda D. Clark, widow of Felix G. Clark, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Louisiana Volunteer Infantry, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Thomas Conley, late of Company L, Ninth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Eli M. Blair, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Della M. Mullarkey, widow of Bernard Mullarkey, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said Bernard Mullarkey until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of William Henry Gray, late of Troop I, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Hannah E. Bush, widow of Benjamin W. Bush, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William J. Carab, late of Company F, Thirty-fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of David A. Kooker, late of Company I, Second Regiment United States Volunteer Engineers, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Susan Dovener, widow of James Dovener, late of Battery E, Third Regiment United States Artillery, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Virginia Smith, dependent mother of Courtney Smith, late of Company C, Forty-fourth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Charles W. Beglen, late of the United States Marine Corps, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of George Lee, late of Company M, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Jacob P. Marling, late of Company C, First Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Fred Finney, late of Company K, One hundred and fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Florence D. Hanna, widow of John P. Hanna, late of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each of the minor children of the said John P. Hanna until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Clare D. Fielding, late of the United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Hawley J. Smith, late foot service (white), United States Army, and of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Leslie N. Neigenfind, late of the United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Eugene Golden, late of the United States Marine Corps, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Martha J. Kelly, widow of Zachariah Kelly, late of Company G, and drum major Second Regiment Mississippi Foot Volunteers, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Franklin L. Babb, alias Frank L. Rose, late of Company K, First Regiment Washington Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of John J. Driscoll, late of the U. S. S. *Bennington*, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of William H. Green, late of Company A, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of W. Irvin Long, late of Company A, Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Enoch W. Laney, late of Company I, Fourth Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Isiphine Royster, widow of John S. Royster, late of Blackman's company, First Tennessee Volunteers, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Virgil T. Gregory, late of Company I, Second Regiment South Carolina Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Charles G. Farling, late of the Sixty-eighth Company United States Coast Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month.

The name of Charles N. B. Nicholson, late of United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of John J. Gorman, late chief trumpeter Seventy-first Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Charles D. Comstock, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of James W. Fisher, late of Company H, Eighth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Catharine Ann Fisher, widow of David F. Fisher, late of the United States Marine Corps, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Edward H. Richards, late of Troop G, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Mary F. Carson, widow of William H. Carson, late of Company G, First Regiment Nebraska Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Marian E. Keyes, widow of Charles H. Keyes, late of the United States Marine Corps, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month and \$2 per month additional on account of each minor child of the said Charles H. Keyes until they reach the age of 16 years.

The foregoing bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Pensions:

H. R. 841. Mary E. Dougherty.	H. R. 3513. Rebecca Horn.
H. R. 966. Mary Nachbar.	H. R. 3528. James P. McClintock.
H. R. 1037. Floyd L. Campbell.	H. R. 4225. Ross Robison.
H. R. 1063. Edward J. Prime.	H. R. 4433. John Reilly.
H. R. 2012. Thomas D. O'Shea.	H. R. 4553. James Frank Sander-
H. R. 2532. John H. Bostick.	son.
H. R. 2788. George W. Burleson.	H. R. 4595. Willis S. Ritchey.
H. R. 3081. Herman Grasse.	H. R. 5248. Elmer E. Frederick.



H. R. 5312. Bridget Moran.  
 H. R. 5322. Henderson Ramey.  
 H. R. 5374. Grant W. Berry.  
 H. R. 5566. William Miller.  
 H. R. 6088. Bridget Gaffney.  
 H. R. 6475. Robert Wilson.  
 H. R. 7393. Edmund P. Miller.  
 H. R. 7587. Julia Ward.  
 H. R. 8918. John H. Turpin.  
 H. R. 9498. Maurice J. Gordon.  
 H. R. 9723. Robert G. Knox.  
 H. R. 10293. Henry W. B. Mechling.  
 H. R. 10348. Berdie Sarratt.  
 H. R. 10429. Charles J. German.  
 H. R. 10632. William M. Halrston.  
 H. R. 10922. William H. Bohan.  
 H. R. 11055. Daniel A. Kanipe.  
 H. R. 11209. Eugene F. Clements.  
 H. R. 11413. Harry Yates.  
 H. R. 11610. Chester A. Walker.  
 H. R. 12523. James E. Gallagher.  
 H. R. 13199. John H. Wynn.  
 H. R. 13253. Joseph Jacobs.  
 H. R. 13619. Catherine Patterson.  
 H. R. 13859. Julia O'Neil.  
 H. R. 13897. Everett R. Barrett.  
 H. R. 14145. Thomas B. Tatum.  
 H. R. 14611. Maggie C. Slaughter.  
 H. R. 14647. Herbert C. Miller.  
 H. R. 15052. David Labadie.  
 H. R. 15090. Margaret Siebert.  
 H. R. 15177. Scott F. Wickwire.  
 H. R. 15370. Charles Thompson.  
 H. R. 15382. Harry V. Hafner.  
 H. R. 15638. Anna M. Jones.  
 H. R. 15871. Edward V. Rutter.  
 H. R. 16251. Ethelyn M. Ulsh.  
 H. R. 16523. Louis Naegele.  
 H. R. 16621. John J. F. Petty.  
 H. R. 16797. Virginia Craddock.  
 H. R. 16888. Thomas H. Cunningham.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded on this bill? If not, the Chair will put the question.

The question was taken; and the Speaker announced that in the judgment of the Chair (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof)—

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays. The SPEAKER. Those in favor of ordering the yeas and nays will rise and stand until counted. [After counting.] Seven gentlemen have risen, not a sufficient number.

Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of no quorum.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will count. [After counting.] One hundred and seventy-one gentlemen are present, not a quorum. The Doorkeeper will lock the doors, the Sergeant at Arms will notify absentees, and the Clerk will call the roll.

The question was taken; and there were—yeas 241, nays 30, answered "present" 9, not voting 144, as follows:

[Roll No. 55.]

YEAS—241.

Abercrombie	Connelly, Kans.	Good	Knowland, J. R.
Adair	Connolly, Iowa	Goodwin, Ark.	Konop
Aiken	Conroy	Graham, Ill.	Kreider
Alexander	Cooper	Gray	Lafferty
Allen	Cox	Green, Iowa	La Follette
Anderson	Cramton	Greene, Mass.	Lazarro
Ashbrook	Cullop	Greene, Vt.	Lee, Pa.
Austin	Curry	Gudger	Lenroot
Bailey	Danforth	Hamilton, Mich.	Lever
Baker	Davenport	Harris	Lieb
Beltz	Davis	Haugen	Lindbergh
Barchfeld	Deitrick	Hawley	Lloyd
Barkley	Dershem	Hayden	Lobeck
Barnhart	Dickinson	Hayes	Loneragan
Bartlett	Dillon	Hedlin	McAndrews
Barton	Dixon	Helgesen	McClellan
Bathrick	Donovan	Helm	McGillcuddy
Beakes	Doollittle	Helvering	McKenzie
Bell, Cal.	Doremus	Henry	McLaughlin
Blackmon	Dupré	Hensley	McDonald
Booher	Edmonds	Hill	Madden
Borchers	Esch	Hinds	Maguire, Nebr.
Borland	Evans	Holland	Manahan
Britten	Falconer	Houston	Mann
Brown, N. Y.	Farr	Howell	Mapes
Buchanan, Ill.	Ferris	Hulings	Martin
Bryan	Fess	Humphrey, Wash.	Miller
Bulkley	Fields	Igoe	Mitchell
Burke, S. Dak.	Fitzgerald	Johnson, Ky.	Monell
Burke, Wis.	FitzHenry	Johnson, S. C.	Montague
Burnett	Flood, Va.	Johnson, Wash.	Moon
Butler	Fordney	Keating	Moore
Byrns, Tenn.	Foster	Kelley, Mich.	Morgan, Okla.
Campbell	Fowler	Kelly, Pa.	Morrison
Cantrell	Francis	Kennedy, Conn.	Moss, Ind.
Carlin	Frear	Kennedy, Iowa	Moss, W. Va.
Carr	French	Kent	Mulkey
Carter	Gallivan	Kettner	Murdoch
Casey	Gard	Key, Ohio	Murray
Church	Garrett, Tenn.	Kiess, Pa.	Neeley, Kans.
Clancy	Gillett	Kindel	Neeley, W. Va.
Claypool	Gilmore	Kinkaid, Nebr.	Nolan, J. I.
Cline	Gittins	Kirkpatrick	Norton
Coady	Goeke	Kitchin	O'Hair

Oldfield  
 Padgett  
 Palmer  
 Parker, N. J.  
 Parker, N. Y.  
 Patton, Pa.  
 Peterson  
 Platt  
 Plumley  
 Porter  
 Powers  
 Raker  
 Reilly, Conn.  
 Reilly, Wis.  
 Rogers  
 Rouse  
 Rubey

Aswell  
 Beall, Tex.  
 Buchanan, Tex.  
 Byrnes, S. C.  
 Callaway  
 Chandler, Miss.  
 Candler  
 Crisp

Bell, Ga.  
 Burgess  
 Glass

Adamson  
 Ainey  
 Anthony  
 Avis  
 Bartholdt  
 Bowdle  
 Brockton  
 Brodbeck  
 Broussard  
 Brown, W. Va.  
 Browne, Wis.  
 Browning  
 Bruckner  
 Brumbaugh  
 Burke, Pa.  
 Calder  
 Cantor  
 Caraway  
 Carew  
 Cary  
 Chandler, N. Y.  
 Clark, Fla.  
 Copley  
 Crosser  
 Dale  
 Decker  
 Dent  
 Diefenderfer  
 Donohoe  
 Dooling  
 Doughton  
 Driscoll  
 Drukker  
 Dunn  
 Eagan  
 Edwards

Rucker  
 Russell  
 Saunders  
 Scott  
 Seldomridge  
 Shackelford  
 Sherwood  
 Sinnott  
 Sloan  
 Smith, Idaho  
 Smith, J. M. C.  
 Smith, Md.  
 Smith, Minn.  
 Stephens, Cal.  
 Stevens, Minn.  
 Stone  
 Stout

Dies  
 Eagle  
 Finley  
 Garner  
 Garrett, Tex.  
 Godwin, N. C.  
 Gregg  
 Hardy

Gordon  
 Hughes, Ga.

Elder  
 Estopinal  
 Fairchild  
 Faison  
 Ferguson  
 Floyd, Ark.  
 Gallagher  
 Gardner  
 George  
 Gerry  
 Gill  
 Goldfogle  
 Gorman  
 Goulden  
 Graham, Pa.  
 Griest  
 Griffin  
 Guernsey  
 Hamill  
 Hamilton, N. Y.  
 Hamlin  
 Hart  
 Hay  
 Hinebaugh  
 Hobson  
 Howard  
 Hoxworth  
 Hughes, W. Va.  
 Hull  
 Jacoway  
 Johnson, Utah  
 Jones  
 Kahn  
 Keister  
 Kennedy, R. I.  
 Kinkead, N. J.

Stringer  
 Sutherland  
 Switzer  
 Taggart  
 Tavenner  
 Taylor, Ark.  
 Taylor, Colo.  
 Temple  
 Ten Eyck  
 Thacher  
 Thomas  
 Thompson, Okla.  
 Thomson, Ill.  
 Townner  
 Townsend  
 Tuttle  
 Underhill

NAYS—30.

Harrison  
 Park  
 Quinn  
 Rayburn  
 Sisson  
 Smith, Tex.  
 Stephens, Miss.  
 Stephens, Tex.

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—9.

Humphreys, Miss.  
 Lee, Ga.

NOT VOTING—144.

Korbly  
 Langham  
 Langley  
 L'Engle  
 Leshner  
 Levy  
 Lewis, Md.  
 Lewis, Pa.  
 Lindquist  
 Linthicum  
 Loft  
 Logue  
 McGuire, Okla.  
 McKellar  
 Mahan  
 Maher  
 Metz  
 Morgan, La.  
 Morin  
 Mott  
 Nelson  
 O'Brien  
 Oglesby  
 O'Shaunessy  
 Paige, Mass.  
 Patten, N. Y.  
 Peters  
 Phelan  
 Post  
 Pou  
 Price  
 Prouty  
 Ragsdale  
 Rainey  
 Rauch  
 Reed

Underwood  
 Vane  
 Vollmer  
 Volstead  
 Walker  
 Wallin  
 Walters  
 Watkins  
 White  
 Williams  
 Wingo  
 Woodruff  
 Woods  
 Young, N. Dak.

Sumners  
 Tribble  
 Vaughan  
 Webb  
 Whaley  
 Young, Tex.

Page, N. C.  
 Slayden

Riordan  
 Roberts, Mass.  
 Roberts, Nev.  
 Rothermel  
 Rupley  
 Sabath  
 Scully  
 Sells  
 Sherley  
 Shreve  
 Sims  
 Slomp  
 Small  
 Smith, N. Y.  
 Smith, Saml. W.  
 Sparkman  
 Stafford  
 Stanley  
 Stedman  
 Steenerson  
 Stephens, Nebr.  
 Stevens, N. H.  
 Talbott, Md.  
 Talcott, N. Y.  
 Taylor, Ala.  
 Taylor, N. Y.  
 Treadway  
 Vinson  
 Walsh  
 Watson  
 Weaver  
 Whitacre  
 Wilson, Fla.  
 Wilson, N. Y.  
 Winslow  
 Witherspoon

So (two-thirds having voted in favor thereof) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

The Clerk announced the following additional pairs:

Until further notice:  
 Mr. SMALL with Mr. BARTHOLDT.  
 Mr. ADAMSON with Mr. CALDER.  
 Mr. SCULLY with Mr. BROWNING.  
 Mr. EAGAN with Mr. DRUKKER.  
 Mr. CARAWAY with Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia.  
 Mr. CLARK of Florida with Mr. LEWIS of Pennsylvania.  
 Mr. LINTHICUM with Mr. AINEY.  
 Mr. MCKELLAR with Mr. ANTHONY.  
 Mr. O'SHAUNESSY with Mr. BROWNE of Wisconsin.  
 Mr. PRICE with Mr. CHANDLER of New York.  
 Mr. RAGSDALE with Mr. GUERNSEY.  
 Mr. RAUCH with Mr. HAMILTON of New York.  
 Mr. SHERLEY with Mr. FAIRCHILD.  
 Mr. STEDMAN with Mr. JOHNSON of Utah.  
 Mr. STEPHENS of Nebraska with Mr. MCGUIRE of Oklahoma.  
 Mr. TALBOTT of Maryland with Mr. MORIN.  
 Mr. WATSON with Mr. PETERS.  
 Mr. DOOLING with Mr. STEENERSON.  
 Mr. CALLAWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas moves that the House do now adjourn.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and pass the bill (H. R. 21218) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Regular Army and Navy, and certain soldiers and sailors of wars other than the Civil War, and the widows of such soldiers and sailors.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it and read the amendments to the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws—

The name of Otho Peterson, late of Company I, Twenty-seventh Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Eugene P. Twiford, late of Company M, Thirty-second Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Giles A. Woolsey, late of Company H, Tenth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Daniel L. Watson, late of Fifty-eighth Company, United States Coast Artillery, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Fred B. Perkins, late of Company G, Thirty-fifth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John W. McAndrew, late of Troop B, Fourth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William Schahn, late of Troop C, Fifteenth Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Peter Burns, late of Troop I, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of James J. Gardner, late of Troop F, Eighth Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Elmer E. Sprague, late of Company E, Sixty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month.

The name of Frank Doering, late of Troop A, Seventh Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Lauchling McDonald, late of Company B, Thirty-third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Minnie A. Cullen, widow of William Cullen, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of the said William Cullen until it reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of Maurice Downey, late cabin steward of the United States Navy, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Thomas Coriam, late of Battery C, Third Regiment United States Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Alphonsus L. Crook, late of Companies D and L, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Andrew Mospens, late of Company B, Second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of George E. Egan, late of Company K, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Daniel Madigan, late of the United States Marine Corps, United States Navy, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Zenas A. Hinson, late of Battery A, Third Regiment United States Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Thomas J. Moore, late of Company E, Twenty-sixth Regiment United States Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Thomas D. Parks, late of Company L, First Regiment United States Cavalry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John W. Ramey, late of Company C, Seventh Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$14 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Clay A. Armstrong, late of the Hospital Corps, United States Army, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Allen M. Jackson, late of Troop C, First Regiment United States Cavalry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Dudley C. Griswold, late of Company F, Third Regiment United States Infantry, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of William J. Mester, late of Battery E, First Regiment United States Artillery, and Company M, Third Battalion United States Engineers, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$17 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The name of Ellis Ames, late of Company D, Third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Violet P. Winslow, widow of Richard P. Winslow, late captain, United States Coast Artillery Corps, Regular Establishment, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of said Richard P. Winslow until it reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of Homer C. Dodd, late of Hospital Corps, United States Army, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of John O. Lind, late of Battery F, Fourth Regiment United States Artillery, Regular Establishment, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Gertrude M. Haydon, widow of Thomas L. Haydon, late second lieutenant Company D, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of the minor child of the said Thomas L. Haydon until it reaches the age of 16 years.

The name of William A. Bowen, late of Company E, Third Regiment

Georgia Volunteer Infantry, War with Spain, and pay him a pension at the rate of \$12 per month.

The name of Artamina A. Conner, widow of Andrew J. Conner, alias Andrew J. Levi, late of Company D, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Mary A. Shannon, widow of John Shannon, late of Capt. Witherup's company, Pennsylvania Militia, War of 1812, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Gertrude S. Kessler, widow of William S. Kessler, late of Company I, Eleventh Regiment United States Infantry, War with Spain, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$12 per month, and \$2 per month additional on account of three minor children of the said William S. Kessler until they reach the age of 16 years.

The name of Marcella Matlock, widow of John Matlock, late of Company D, Fourth Regiment Kentucky Volunteers, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The name of Louisa M. Johnson, widow of William S. Johnson, late of Capt. Holmes's company, First Regiment Georgia Volunteer Infantry, War with Mexico, and pay her a pension at the rate of \$20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The foregoing bill is a substitute for the following House bills referred to the Committee on Pensions:

H. R. 1378. Otho Peterson.	H. R. 15344. Daniel Madigan.
H. R. 3313. Eugene P. Twiford.	H. R. 15979. Zenas A. Hinson.
H. R. 3622. Giles A. Woolsey.	H. R. 16428. Thomas J. Moore.
H. R. 6273. Daniel L. Watson.	H. R. 16971. Thomas D. Parks.
H. R. 6759. Fred B. Perkins.	H. R. 17280. John W. Ramey.
H. R. 7203. John W. McAndrew.	H. R. 18120. Clay A. Armstrong.
H. R. 9057. William Schahn.	H. R. 18208. Allen M. Jackson.
H. R. 9641. Peter Burns.	H. R. 18777. Dudley C. Griswold.
H. R. 10351. James J. Gardner.	H. R. 19333. William J. Mester.
H. R. 10622. Elmer E. Sprague.	H. R. 19465. Ellis Ames.
H. R. 10774. Frank Doering.	H. R. 19576. Violet P. Winslow.
H. R. 11371. Lauchling McDonald.	H. R. 19837. Homer C. Dodd.
H. R. 11437. Minnie A. Cullen.	H. R. 19996. John O. Lind.
H. R. 13034. Maurice Downey.	H. R. 20228. Gertrude M. Haydon.
H. R. 13384. Thomas Coriam.	H. R. 20483. William A. Bowen.
H. R. 14102. Alphonsus L. Crook.	H. R. 20564. Artamina A. Conner.
H. R. 14148. Andrew Mospens.	H. R. 21038. Mary A. Shannon.
H. R. 15342. George E. Egan.	H. R. 21087. Gertrude S. Kessler.

The SPEAKER. Is a second demanded on this bill?

A second was not demanded.

The SPEAKER. The question is on suspending the rules and passing the bill.

The question was taken; and (two-thirds having voted in the affirmative) the rules were suspended and the bill was passed.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and—

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that there is no quorum present.

Mr. KEY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I have here a report in support of the two last amendments that I would like to have inserted in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. It can not be done unless the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] withholds his motion.

Mr. MANN. I will withhold it until that is done, if my motion is taken up afterwards.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the statements will be inserted in the RECORD.

There was no objection.

The statements are as follows:

H. R. 21028. Marcella Matlock, 819 South Cecil Street, Louisville, Ky., widow of John Matlock, deceased, who served during the War with Mexico, in Company D, Fourth Kentucky Volunteers, from October 2, 1847, to July 25, 1848. (W. C. 14629.)

The soldier died January 9, 1907, and the widow was pensioned at \$8 per month from the day following his death, under the act of January 29, 1887, and the rate of her pension was increased to \$12 per month by the act of April 19, 1908, which she now receives, and which is the maximum allowed by existing law. It is shown by evidence filed with the bill, consisting of affidavits of the petitioner and several competent witnesses, that she possesses no property, is 73 years of age, and depends on her pension of \$12 per month for a living.

H. R. 19750. Louisa M. Johnson, Gainesville, Ga., widow of William S. Johnson, deceased, who served during the War with Mexico in Capt. Isaac Holmes's company, First Georgia Volunteers, from June 1 to September 19, 1846. (W. C. 9310.)

The soldier died February 11, 1861, and the widow was pensioned at \$8 per month from January 29, 1887, under the act of that date. The rate of her pension was increased to \$12 per month by the general act of April 19, 1908, which she now receives, and which is the maximum allowed by existing law. It is shown by evidence filed with the bill, consisting of affidavits of the widow and several competent witnesses, that all of the property which the petitioner possesses consists of a note for \$700, from which she receives \$56 a year, and that she depends on this and her pension of \$12 per month for a living. It is also shown that she is over 82 years of age, and very feeble and infirm in health.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois makes the point of order that there is no quorum present.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. CARLIN. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 6 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Tuesday, February 2, 1915, at 11 o'clock a. m.



## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

1. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of a communication of the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation in the sum of \$2,000,000 toward the construction and operation of railroads in Alaska (H. Doc. No. 1538); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

2. Letter from the Chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting report of the Chief of the Division of Safety concerning a test of the automatic train-control system of the American Train Control Co., Baltimore, Md. (H. Doc. No. 1541); to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

3. Letter from the president of the Washington & Old Dominion Railway Co., transmitting the report of the Washington & Old Dominion Railway for the year ended December 31, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1542); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

4. Letter from the president of the Potomac Electric Power Co., transmitting report of the Potomac Electric Power Co. for the year ended December 31, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1543); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

5. Letter from the president of the City & Suburban Railway of Washington, transmitting report of the City & Suburban Railway of Washington for the year ended December 31, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1544); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

6. Letter from the president of the Georgetown & Tennyallytown Railway Co., transmitting report of the Georgetown & Tennyallytown Railway Co. for the year ended December 31, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1545); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

7. Letter from the president of the Washington Railway & Electric Co., transmitting report of the Washington Railway & Electric Co. for the year ended December 31, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1546); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

8. Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement showing the quantity of useless and discarded books and papers which had accumulated in the bureaus of that department and in the office of the Civil Service Commission, and the disposition thereof (H. Doc. No. 1547); to the Committee on Disposition of Useless Executive Papers and ordered to be printed.

9. Letter from the president of the Washington Gas Light Co., transmitting detailed statement of the business of the Washington Gas Light Co., with a list of its stockholders for the year ended December 31, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1548); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

10. Letter from the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a memorial on the need of a national advisory committee for aeronautics in the United States (H. Doc. No. 1549); to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

11. Letter from the treasurer of the Washington-Virginia Railway Co., transmitting report of the Washington-Virginia Railway Co. for the year ended December 31, 1914 (H. Doc. No. 1550); to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

12. A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting detailed estimates of expenses made necessary under the provision of an act approved January 28, 1915, which are in addition to the estimates in the annual Book of Estimates already submitted for 1916 under the separate heads of Revenue-Cutter Service and Life-Saving Service, also an estimate for the Coast Guard for the fiscal year 1916 (H. Doc. No. 1551); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

13. Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting copy of the communication of the Secretary of the Interior submitting two estimates of appropriations for the protection and improvement of Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo. (H. Doc. No. 1552); to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. CARAWAY, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to which was referred the bill (H. R. 1718) to require

all transportation companies, firms, and persons within the District of Columbia to provide separate accommodations for the white and negro races and to prescribe punishments and penalties for violating its provisions, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1340); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RAYBURN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill (S. 4522) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 1341); which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on Invalid Pensions was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 20008) granting an increase of pension to John Murphy, and the same was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. KIRKPATRICK: A bill (H. R. 21271) to provide for the issue of bonds to be known as the popular Government loan; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MARTIN: A bill (H. R. 21272) repealing section 4 of an act to provide for the entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves, approved June 11, 1906, and for other purposes; to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 21273) to provide an elective remedy and compensation for accidental injuries, resulting in disability or death, to employees of common carriers by railroads engaged in interstate or foreign commerce or in the District of Columbia or the Territories of the United States, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBERTS of Massachusetts: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 413) to authorize the appointment of an advisory committee for aeronautics; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FERRIS: Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, favoring the passage of the Sheppard-Hobson resolution, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to prohibit manufacture, sale, transportation, exportation, and importation of intoxicating liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Oklahoma: Memorial of the House of Representatives and the Senate of the State of Oklahoma, asking Congress to pass the Hobson-Sheppard resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting manufacture, etc., of intoxicating liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: Memorial from the Legislature of the State of Oklahoma, urging the Congress of the United States to pass the Sheppard-Hobson resolution to prohibit the manufacture, sale, transportation, and importation of intoxicating liquors; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 21274) granting an increase of pension to John W. McDaniel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 21275) granting an increase of pension to Tillie C. Wood; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 21276) granting an increase of pension to Nancy J. Oaks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21277) for the relief of the trustees of the Mount Moriah Christian Church; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HELVERING: A bill (H. R. 21278) granting a pension to Sarah Hicks; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JACOWAY: A bill (H. R. 21279) granting a pension to Frank W. Godsey; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 21280) granting a pension to Daniel B. Davis; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21281) granting a pension to Herbert B. Holloway; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21282) granting an increase of pension to Buell M. Cobb; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21283) granting an increase of pension to John Derf; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21284) granting an increase of pension to Andrew C. Freshour; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21285) granting an increase of pension to David F. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 21286) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Stevenson; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL: A bill (H. R. 21287) for the relief of the estate of Amon A. Miller; to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. THOMPSON of Oklahoma: A bill (H. R. 21288) granting a pension to Joseph W. Mitcham; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALLIN: A bill (H. R. 21289) granting an increase of pension to James Hummel; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

#### PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER (by request): Petition of United Garment Workers' Union, International Cigar Makers' Union, Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, Switchmen's Union, and International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, favoring passage of immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also (by request), memorial of Democratic Club, King County, Wash., favoring passage of ship bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ALLEN: Petition of Helen Schrader and sundry citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, favoring an embargo on war material, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Petition of the Illinois State Federation of Labor, the International Typographical Union, the United Mine Workers of America, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, the Switchmen's Union, the International Brotherhood of Paper Makers, the International Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance, the Bartenders' International League of America, the Cigar Makers' International Union of America, the Tobacco Workers' International Union, and the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, praying the passage of the immigration bill over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Newark (Ohio) Grove, No. 41, U. A. O. D., favoring resolution to prohibit export of war material by United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BAILEY: Petition of O. H. Aichelmann, Juniata, Pa., favoring House joint resolution 377, placing embargo on arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BRUCKNER: Memorial of New York Commandery, the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War, urging Congress to create a national-defense commission; to the Committee on Rules.

Also, memorial of the Merchants' Association of New York, protesting against the passage of House bill 18666, the ship-purchase bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of mass meeting of citizens of Louisiana, protesting against export of war material by United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of Washington Central Labor Union, protesting against prohibition in the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Gertrude Welker, of New York City, favoring passage of the Palmer-Owen child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petitions of sundry citizens of New York, protesting against the amendment to the Post Office appropriation bill, relative to freedom of the press; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also, petition of members of Gumla No. 112, of New York, protesting against the passage of the Smith-Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Louis Marshall, of New York, protesting against the passage of the immigration bill over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, memorial of Anton Busch, of New York City, favoring the passage of House bill 9292, relative to employees of Bureau of Animal Industry; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BURKE of South Dakota: Copy of resolutions of citizens of De Smet, declaration of St. Mary's Society of Salem,

and petitions of sundry citizens of Delmont, Hazel, Mansfield, and Tripp, all of South Dakota, in favor of House joint resolution 377; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of South Dakota, favoring House joint resolution 377, to forbid export of arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BURKE of Wisconsin: Resolutions adopted by the Sheboygan Turnverein, of Sheboygan, Wis., with a membership of 150, asking for the passage of a law at this session of Congress to levy an embargo upon all contraband of war, save foodstuffs, wearing apparel, and surgical supplies only; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of M. Buerger and 13 other citizens of the vicinity of Jackson, Wis., asking for the passage of S. 6688, or any similar measure, to levy an embargo on all material useful in war, save foodstuffs, wearing apparel, and surgical supplies only; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DALE: Memorial of Woman's Board of Trade of Massachusetts, protesting against foreign labels on American-manufactured goods; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of Tobacco Workers' International Union and sundry organizations of workers of the United States, favoring passage of the immigration bill over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, protesting against the passage of the ship-purchase bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DILLON: Petitions of sundry citizens, mostly of Madison, S. Dak., favoring passage of resolution 377, relative to export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DRUKKER: Petition of citizens of Paterson, N. J., favoring embargo on war materials; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EAGAN: Petition of G. Kleinschmidt, of Union Hill, N. J., favoring passage of resolution to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of the Outlook Association of California, favoring passage of House joint resolution 344, for national marketing commission; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FESS (by request): Memorial of Ohio Cannery Association, urging the passage of reciprocal tariff laws in reference to canned goods; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolutions of 12 residents of Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against violations of the spirit of neutrality; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Louisiana, against export of arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of Philadelphia (Pa.) Bourse, against H. R. 18666, the ship-purchase bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FLOYD of Arkansas: Petition of citizens of Arkansas, favoring completion of system of locks and dams above Batesville, Ark.; to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GERRY: Petition of Frederick Kilguss, of Providence, R. I., urging passage of House joint resolution 377, to prohibit export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Providence, R. I., urging the passage of civil-service reform bill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petitions of Henry and T. H. McCuskee and Thomas B. Flanagan, of Providence, R. I., urging protection for Catholics in Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GILMORE: Memorial of organized labor of Brockton, Mass., favoring passage of the immigration bill over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, memorial of mass meeting of citizens of Louisiana, protesting against export of war material by United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GORDON: Memorial of North American Steamship Co., protesting against the passage of the seamen's bill in its present form; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GRAHAM of Pennsylvania: Petition of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, favoring passage of the immigration bill over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, memorial of the Merchants' Association of New York, protesting against the passage of the ship-purchase bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HAMLIN: Petition of C. J. Edmonson and other citizens of Walnut Grove, Mo., against placing the Rural Free



Delivery Service under the contract system; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Rhode Island: Petition of George J. Kilguss, of Providence, R. I., favoring resolution to prohibit export of war material by United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of Mrs. W. S. Sims, of Newport, and Mrs. Carl Barns, of Providence, R. I., favoring the passage of the Palmer-Owen child-labor bill; to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petition of Thomas B. Flanagan, of Providence, R. I., urging protection for priests and sisters in Mexico; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of F. E. Chadwick, of Newport, R. I., favoring a bill to incorporate the American Academy of Arts and Letters; to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. LIEB: Petition of Otto Baumeister, John Meyerholtz, Gilbert Hartke, William Ellert, Henry Ellert, Sam Sollmann, H. H. Henpe, Carl Nass, William Havemeyer, Ernest Ketter, Carl W. Meyer, Ernest Egbert, Ernest Meyer, Henry Meyerholtz, Charles Kielblock, Otto Burst, John T. Sollmann, H. H. Havemeyer, Ernest Meyerholtz, Frank Kempsen, Charles E. Corn, Herman H. Schumaker, G. W. Sollmann, C. H. Ketter, C. H. Poestker, H. O. Brewster, Herman Luker, Dewitt Corn, F. D. Collins, Bernard Carlisle, Wilburn Maxey, Jackson Maxey, Guy Barrett, H. L. W. Sollmann, W. G. Stork, Oliver Martin, H. L. Hartke, John Kranemeyer, jr., W. P. Corn, Frank Sakel, Oscar Kronmeyer, C. H. H. Meyer, H. W. Nuhring, Christ Sollmann, Fritz Roundmason, William H. Bartlett, Louis Myerholtz, Henry Kahle, George F. Heidorn, Fred Schumacher, Carl Havemeyer, Chris Egbert, Oscar Hogemeyer, Aurelius Wellmeyer, William H. Baumeister, Paul Cornils, Louis Sollmann, John Lippoldt, George H. Hagemeyer, W. Caldemeyer, Henry Caldemeyer, J. H. L. McGlothlin, all of Stendal, Ind., favoring House joint resolution 377; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MACDONALD: Petition of citizens of Calumet and Laurium, Mich., in support of legislation to prohibit the shipment of munitions of war to foreign countries; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petitions of Polish Women's Society of Ironwood; Society Siv Wojciecha, of Calumet; Stanislawas Society, of Norway; Polish Society of Stambaugh; Tow Ks Jozef Poniatowski Society, of Wakefield; Polish Roman Catholic Union of Ironwood; Polish National Alliance, of Painesdale, all in the State of Michigan, against the Smith-Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of citizens of Linden, Mich., favoring House joint resolution 377, forbidding export of arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MAGUIRE of Nebraska: Petition of 120 citizens of Nebraska, favoring House joint resolution 377, forbidding export of arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MAHAN: Petition of the Swedish-American citizens of Portland, Conn., favoring the erection of a suitable memorial in Washington, D. C., to Capt. John Ericsson; to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. METZ: Memorial of the Merchants' Association of the State of New York and Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, protesting against the passage of the ship-purchase bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of Fulton Street Board of Trade, of Brooklyn, N. Y., favoring passage of House bill 5139, the Hamill bill; to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, petition of sundry citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., protesting against export of war material by United States; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE: Memorial of Barbaross Kruger Verein (Philadelphia, Pa.) Branch of the German-American Alliance and St. Peter's Young Men's Society, of Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against export of war materials, etc.; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of Philadelphia (Pa.) Maritime Exchange, protesting against the passage of House bill 18666, the ship-purchase bill; to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MORIN (by request): Petition of citizens and organizations, favoring passage of immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also (by request), petition of the Outlook Association, Los Angeles, Cal., favoring House joint resolution 344, for a national marketing commission; to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also (by request), petition of Catholic Women's League of Pittsburgh, Pa.; L. Frederick and James A. McCann, of Pitts-

burgh, Pa., favoring exclusion of the Menace from the mails; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

Also (by request), petition of citizens of Pennsylvania, favoring House joint resolution 377, to forbid export of arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also (by request), petition of Polish National Alliance, No. 38, of Allegheny County, Pa., against Smith-Burnett immigration bill; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. NEELY of West Virginia: Petition of Rev. A. W. Weider and 52 other citizens of Wheeling, W. Va., favoring House joint resolution 377, forbidding export of arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. J. I. NOLAN: Communications from the Cigar Makers' International Union of America and the Switchmen's Union of North America, favoring the passage of the immigration bill over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, communication from the American Federation of Labor, favoring the enactment of the immigration law with the literacy test included; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, communications from the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America; the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union of Boston, Mass.; the Hotel and Restaurant Employees' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America; the Illinois State Federation of Labor; the Iron City Central Trades Council, Pittsburgh, Pa.; the United Mine Workers of America; the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America; the Tobacco Workers' International Union of Louisville, Ky.; the International Typographical Union; and the Pattern Makers' League of North America, all favoring the passage of the immigration bill over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. POST: Petition of 60 citizens of Piqua, Ohio, favoring passage of immigration bill over the President's veto; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. REILLY of Connecticut: Petition of citizens of Meriden, Conn., favoring House joint resolution 377, to forbid export of arms; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. THACHER: Petition of sundry citizens of Plymouth, Mass., favoring embargo on all war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. VOLLMER: Petitions of 1,327 American citizens, protesting against export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, memorial of delegates of Evangelical Protestant Churches of Pittsburgh district; German-American Alliance of Scott County, Iowa; 16 American citizens of Muscatine and 8 citizens of Kingsley, Iowa, protesting against export of war material; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, February 2, 1915.

The Senate met at 12 o'clock m.

The Chaplain, Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, we come in Thy presence at this time, we trust, with reverence and godly fear. We pray that Thy providence may surround us this day and that we may be led unto all truth. We have found in all our experience that fitness of character is fitness for service, and we pray for the graces of Thy Spirit, that every public act may be the expression of a character conformed to the will of God and that all the work done may have Thy favor and Thy blessing. Give us such strength of character, such purity of motive, as that our life may stand the test of public trial. May we so project the affairs of this great Nation that Thy favor may abide upon us, with peace and prosperity in all the way of our national life. Forgive our sins. For Christ's sake. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of the legislative day of Tuesday, January 26, 1915.

Mr. SHIVELY. I ask unanimous consent that the further reading may be dispensed with.

Mr. GALLINGER. I object, Mr. President.

The VICE PRESIDENT. There is objection. The Secretary will proceed with the reading.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the Journal.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have no desire to oppose or delay the approval of the Journal, but there is a portion of the Journal which, if it were possible to do so, I should be very glad to have laid aside for revision. I do not think that there